FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 MAY 1986

Postponement of Arab Summit

The Arab foreign minister's failure to set a date, venue, and agenda for a summit conference is a "terrible failure" which expresses the Arab states' inability to confront the United States, Tripoli radio asserted 2 May. The Libyan comment followed Rabat radio's announcement the previous evening that the foreign ministers would attempt to fix the date and agenda for a summit at another meeting in Morocco after Ramadan, which ends 8 June. A communique broadcast by the radio said the decision was made after it became clear that subjects for the summit agenda are in need of "more study, close examination, preparation, consultation, and exchange of views."

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz denied reports attributed to the UN secretary general that Iraq and Iran have agreed to begin direct negotiations to end the war, according to Amman radio. The Iraqi denial, which has not thus far been mentioned by monitored Iraqi sources, followed a Rabat radio report on the UN secretary general's announcement that Iran and Iraq have "provisionally accepted" an eight-point agenda for direct negotiations though they have failed to agree on cease-fire arrangements.

As for the military situation, military communiques cited by IRNA reported further Iranian air strikes on Iraqi positions in the Faqqeh region, inside Iran's Khuzestan Province. Iraqi planes raided Iranian oil-pumping stations at Ahvaz, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Regarding the situation in the Al-Faw area, Iraq's VII Army Corps commander asserted at a news conference reported by INA that his troops "completely destroyed" an Iranian offensive west of Al-Mamlahah 28-29 April.

In the Gulf, an unidentified aircraft fired missiles at a Saudi tanker 1 May, killing the captain and two sailors, and injuring six others, according to an official source in Abu Dhabi cited by WAM.

Bahrain-Qatar Dispute

Saudi King Fahd has succeeded in containing the Bahraini-Qatari maritime border dispute in a way that "preserves the interests of the two fraternal countries as a first step," a Saudi spokesman disclosed in an official statement transmitted by SPA. He said the Kingdom will also seek to establish a joint agreement between the two countries covering other disputed issues.

Iranian Delegation's Tour

A joint statement at the end of the Iranian delegation's visit to Libya warned the United States that Libya, Iran, and the "Islamic masses" will resist any "new aggression" against the Jamahiriyah. The statement, which was carried by JANA, also urged European countries to cancel their "aggressive measures" against Libya, rejected accusations of Libyan and Iranian involvement in terrorism, and urged Muslims worldwide to "kindle their jihad fervor" to confront the "10th crusade" being led by the United States.

The Iranian delegation held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and other Syrian officials in Damascus 1 May, IRNA noted.

Syrian Internal Differences

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that Major General 'Ali Haydar is under house arrest following his "open criticism" of Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's policy on Lebanon. The radio spoke of "tension and rebellion" in the special units which Haydar commands.

Southern Lebanon

The army of southern Lebanon (ASL) commander has ordered a reinforcement of ASL positions on the border of Israel's security zone following a "large terrorist attack" on an ASL position 1 May, Jerusalem radio reported. IDF radio noted that three ASL soldiers were kidnapped, five were wounded, and one terrorist was killed in the attack, which occurred in the southwestern Al-Biqa' area. The Islamic Resistance claimed credit for attacking ASL positions in the area in a statement cited by Beirut radio.

PLO

A PLO delegation headed by Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat informed FLN officials in Algiers of the PLO Executive Committee's "unanimous" agreement to the Algerian president's proposal for a "comprehensive dialogue" among all Palestinian revolution factions at a conference aimed at "closing the Palestinian ranks," Algiers radio reported.

Egypt

Dr 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman is one of 56 members of an "extremist Muslim group" who were arrested in connection with the attempt to "storm" a mosque in Aswan 29 April, MENA reported. Al-Rahman, who was described by MENA as a professor at the Foundations of Islam College in Asyut, has been arrested on several previous occasions because of his links with Muslim fundamentalist groups.

Afghanistan

DRA Revolutionary Council President Babrak Karmal returned home 1 May after medical check-ups in the Soviet Union, Kabul radio reported, adding that Karmal was welcomed at Kabul Airport by PDPA and Soviet officials.

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Emergency Arab Summit Conference Postponed

JN011937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1929 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Fes, 1 May (INA) — The Arab foreign ministers have decided to postpone the emergency Arab summit until after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. They agreed the summit should be preceded by a meeting of the Arab foreign ministers to prepare an agenda and fix a date for the summit. The Libyan and Syrian foreign ministers expressed reservations over the decision.

Ministers To Meet After Ramadan

LD012139 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2027 GMT 1 May 86

[Unscheduled announcement: apparent final statement of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Rabat 30 April-1 May — monitored in progress]

[Text] [The Arab foreign ministers] met on 30 April and 1 May 1986 to prepare the agenda of the emergency Arab summit. Following the discussions, which were conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and brotherhood, and after reviewing [words indistinct] and the challenges currently confronting the Arab nation, it was determined that these subjects are still in need of further study, close examination, consultation, and the preparation and exchange of views. Therefore, the foreign ministers have decided [passage indistinct] The upcoming Arab foreign ministers conference will be held after the month of Ramadan [Ramadan is 11 May — 8 June this year] on the territory of the Kingdom of Morocco.

Communique: 'More Study' Needed

LD012357 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The Arab countries' foreign ministers have decided, at the end of their work this evening in Fes, to hold their next conference in the Kingdom of Morocco after the holy month of Ramadan. The Arab League secretary general will fix the date of the conference after consultations with the member countries to arrange the agenda and fix the date for the Arab summit. This was stated in the final communique of the conference after 2 days of meetings. Following is the text of the communique:

The Arab countries' foreign ministers held a meeting in Fes 30 April-1 May 1986 to prepare the agenda for the emergency Arab summit. After the discussions which were carried out in an atmosphere of frankness and fraternity and after reviewing all of the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation at the present circumstances, it became clear that these subjects are in need of more study, close examination, preparation, consultation and exchange of views. Therefore the foreign ministers have decided to hold another meeting in the Kingdom of Morocco, the date of which will be fixed by the secretary general in consultation with the member countries to lay down the agenda and fix the date for the Arab summit conference.

Iraq Asks League To Rethink Libya, Syria Membership

LD021338 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] London, May 2 (MAP) — Iraq has officially requested the Arab League to reexamine the membership of Libya and Syria in the Arab organization, revealed here the news bulletin of the Iraqi Embassy in London. The news bulletin quoted Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Tariq 'Aziz as saying in a statement to the Iraqi daily *Al-THAWRAH* that "this question has become urgent and any delay might contribute to the split of the Arab League".

"In backing Iran in its occupation of the Iraqi territory, the two regimes have violated in a blatant manner the charter of the Arab League and the Arab treaty of common defense", Mr. 'Aziz said.

On the other hand, Libya and Iran Thursday [1 May] cautioned Europe to "cancel the aggressive measures taken against Libya" otherwise "it will have to support the consequences, which will also affect the whole of the industrailized world".

In a press release after the visit of the Iranian delegation to Tripoli, published by the Jamahiriyah news agency JANA, the two countries affirm their solidarity and warn the United States and the European countries against the consequences of the new tension created by America, Europe and the Zionist enemy against Islam and the Moslems

PLO Executive Committee Meets in Baghdad

JN011006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee met here late last night under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The Executive Committee reviewed during its meeting the latest developments of the Arab state of affairs and developments in the Palestinian arena. The executive committee also discussed the convocation of the proposed Arab summit and the need for this summit to discuss all current Arab issues and the means for confronting the perils of the aggression against the Arab homeland.

'Text' of Statement

JN011747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1640 GMT
1 May 86

["Text" of statement issued by PLO Central Council at conclusion of meetings in Baghdad on 1 May 1986]

[Text] Meetings of the PLO Central Council were held in Baghdad 29-30 April 1986 under the chairmanship of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih and in the presence of Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. At the beginning of its meetings, the Council heard the 4-hour report by the brother chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. In it he reviewed the situation in the Palestinian arena and the Arab and the international situation and their reflection on the Palestine question. Following discussion and debate, the Council expressed its full support for the Executive Committee statement issued on

7 March 1986 which contains the PLO stand on all current topics mentioned in the statement.

The Council also affirmed the PLO stand on Security Council Resolution 242 which was declared by various PNC sessions and which affirmed adherence to the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, foremost of which are their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their to establish their independent state on their national soil, with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Council held a lengthy discussion on U.S.-Zionist designs aimed at striking at the Palestinian people's unity and attempts to attack Palestinian legitimacy, represented by the PLO, with the aim of imposing capitulatory settlements and separate deals. The Council entrusted the Executive Committee with the task of following up this serious subject and adopting the necessary and appropriate measures to confront these issues. The Council calls on our Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied homeland and the Arab masses to firmly and decisively confront these new aggressive designs.

The Council hails our Palestinian people's heroic and magnificent resistance against the abhorent Zionist occupation, which has confirmed its power and effectiveness following the glorious escalation of armed struggle. The Council affirms the importance of continuing this struggle using all means.

The PLO Central Council, which is proud of our Palestinian masses' steadfastness, heroic struggle and their rallying around the PLO and its legitimate leadership, calls on all factions to respond immediately to President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative so as to reinforce Palestinian national unity in order to confront the new hostile designs. The Council entrusts the PLO Executive Committee and the Council chairmanship to follow up this issue with the Algerian brothers in order to make this important initiative succeed.

The PLO Central Council strongly condemns the organized U.S.-Israeli terrorism against the Arab nation in general, and against the Palestinian people in particular, which is represented by the continuing repressive Israeli practices against our Palestinian and Arab people who are under Zionist occupation, the settlement policy, the confiscation of land, the attacks on liberties, the attempts to alter geographic and demographic characteristics, the descration of holy places, the obliteration of the Palestinian identity, the attacks against Palestinian refugee camps and the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the barbaric, aggressive U.S. raids on Libyan cities and the fraternal Libyan people, the U.S.-Israeli threats to launch new aggressive attacks against other Arab countries, and the U.S. and Israeli air piracy against Egyptian and Libyan planes.

The PLO Central Council hails the fraternal Lebanese mmasses and their national and Islamic forces which are valiantly confronting the partitioning conspiracy and confronting and resisting the Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory and which support our kinfolk in the Palestinian refugee camps against the Israeli aggression and its agents. The Council also hails the magnificent resistance by the Lebanese and Palestinian masses against Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. The Council affirms its firm support for Lebanon's Arabism, its unity and the unity of its people and institutions, its stability, security, and sovereignty.

The PLO Central Council reviewed the Iraq-Iran war and its adverse impact on the Arab and Islamic nations and on the Palestine question in particular. It affirmed the need to exert all efforts to end this war peacefully. In this regard, the Council praises fraternal Iraq's stand which calls for ending this destructive war and hails the officers and fighters of the valiant Iraqi Army who are bravely defending the eastern flank of the Arab nation.

The PLO Central Council regards the aggressions directed against the Arab nation as related links of the same chain aimed at subjugating the Arab nation and imposing capitulation on it. It regards the latest Israeli-U.S. escalation as a serious threat and declares that Arab efforts must be united to confront it. Therefore, the PLO Central Council seriously calls for abandoning Arab differences and convening an Arab summit to confront these challenges and adopt the necessary measures to face the new danger.

The PLO Central Council reviewed the PLO's international relations following the visits by official Palestinian delegations to friendly countries and their participation in international conference and meetings. The Council held a lengthy review of the important meetings in Berlin between PLO Executive Committee Chairman 'Arafat and CPSU General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and GDR Chairman Erich Honecker and the important topics discussed during these meetings. The PLO Central Council praised the principled Soviet stands in supporting the Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, in their just, legitimate struggle to achieve their legitimate rights and establish their independent state in accordance with international legitimacy and resolutions.

The PLO Central Council appreciates the stands of the friendly PRC and the stands of other socialist countries. The PLO Central Council hails the stands of Islamic, African, and nonaligned countries in supporting the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's just struggle. This support and backing represent strong pillars of our people's struggle.

The PLO Central Council affirms that the only way to acheive a peaceful, just, and permanent settlement in the Middle East is to recognize the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and convene an effective international conference under UN auspicies in which all permanent members of the Security Council and all sides to conflict, including the PLO, will participate on an equal basis.

The PLO Central Council condemns the U.S.-Israeli role which hampers the implementation of international resolutions on the Palestine question and which paralyzes the international will to establish just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

As it concludes this session of meetings in Baghdad, the PLO Central Council extends gratitude, greetings, and appreciation to militant President Saddam Husayn for Iraq's great support for the PLO at a time when Iraq is waging its great battle on behalf of the Arab nation. The PLO Central Council extends its greetings and appreciation to our heroic Palestinian people under occupation and in the diaspora and urges them to intensify their struggle to confront and defeat the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

Long live the unity of our people inside and outside the occupied land. Long live the struggle of our militant masses. Glory and immortality to our pure martyrs. Revolution until victory!
[Issued in] Baghdad, 1 May 1986

U.S. PLO Envoy on Move To Close Information Office

LD020902 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0719 GMT 2 May 86

["Margo Nahhul Dispatch" — KUNA byline]

[Text] Washington, 2 May (KUNA) — Hasan 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO representative in the United States, last night [as received] issued a strong warning about moves in the United States to close the PLO's Information Office and to bring to trial any person connected with it, even if only a sympathizer.

'Abd al-Rahman told a press conference here that Congress, the U.S. Administration and Jewish organizations have launched an intensive campaign "to strip the PLO of its legitimate character and to deprive its institutions and staff of such legitimacy, and consequently to deal with it as a terroristic organization in the United States." He called for a discussion of this campaign and an explanation of its dimensions at the forthcoming Arab summit confernence. He said he acquainted the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Washington with the dimensions of this question during its meeting last Tuesday [29 April].

'Abd al-Rahman told KUNA that the campaign has been in existence a long time but "this is the first time it has acquired such concentration and intensity." He pointed out that while in the past statements were made attacking the PLO in the United States, there are now attempts to bestow a character of legitimacy and legality on such attacks.

"Abd al-Rahman said that during a Senate Judicial Committee meeting on 23 April, numerous discussions took place on the issue of "the combat of terrorism." Some participants in the debate called for the promulgation of laws under which the PLO could be described as a "terrorist organization," and consequently create pretexts to close down the Palestinian Information Office in Washington and terminate the PLO's mission to the United Nations in New York.

He warned against the attempts taking place in this regard which involve the possibility of asking him to appear before the courts in his capacity as a representative of a "terrorist" organization. The same would apply to the rest of the staff of the Palestine Information office.

He said that the discussions at the Senate Judicial Committee revealed the existence of a tendency for calling for investigation into the political activities of those working in the United States for Arab causes, and in particular the Palestine question.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Forces

JN011859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces attacked a Zionist military patrol in the occupied border strip at dawn today. A statement by the Joint Forces said that its men used automatic weapons in a clash with Zionist soldiers. Three Zionist soldiers were wounded. A Zionist military source admitted the attack and the wounding of three members of the patrols.

The joint forces fired mortar shells at a Zionist-agent position in southern Lebanon yesterday. Enemy artillery shelled two towns in the area.

The joint forces fired mortar shells at a position belonging to the occupation forces and Antoine Lahd's agent militias in Al-Luwayzah in Al-Rayhan yesterday morning. A communique by the joint forces said that the position sustained direct hits and that enemy ambulances were seen rushing to the scene of the attack and quickly leaving for the Marj 'Uyun hospital in the occupied border zone. Following the attack, Zionist forces and agent militias shelled 'Arab Salim and Hawmin al-Fawqah in Iqlim al-Tuffah using tanks and 155mm field artillery.

The occupation forces' artillery positioned in Tallat al-Sujjad and Jabal Safi in the Jazzin area yesterday shelled Jarju' west of Al-Luwayzah, wounding 15 citizens and causing grave damage to houses and property.

VOP Details Operations in Tel Aviv 29 Apr

GF020405 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1820 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces stated the following:

Our heroes of the Martyr George Khalid Abu Hadid group operating inside the occupied homeland planted a remote-controlled explosive charge in front of an enemy intelligence center in the center of Tel Aviv. The charge exploded at 0900 on 29 April, setting the center on fire. All contents were burned. A number of the enemy intelligence personnel were injured and a number of cars parked near the center were destroyed.

Our revolutionaries from the Martyr Abu Muhammad (Idayh) group operating inside the occupied homeland on the evening of 29 April attacked an enemy soldier patrolling in northern city of Acre. He sustained fatal injuries. His side arm was confiscated. The group eluded capture successfully according to plan. Immediately the enemy forces closed all roads leading to the city of Acre and arrested tens of Palestinian citizens allegedly connected with the operation.

The military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces also stated the following:

At 2250 on 29 April, a Zionist Border Guard patrol tried to confront the Martyr Bassam Shahrur group operating inside the occupied homeland while on its way to carry out combat operations assigned to it in [name indistinct] District in Tel Aviv. The group attacked the patrol vehicle with hand grenades and injured a number of its members. The group left the area safely. Immediately a large force of the Zionist security personnel and policemen extensively combed the area searching for our revolutionaries after closing the district for more than 7 hours.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister on Status of Iraqi Gas Pipeline

GF011708 Manama WAKH in English 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 1 May (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah said in a press statement today that final measures for the Iraqi gas pipeline project will be implemented soon.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH*, Shaykh 'Ali said that the first stage of the gas pipeline project will be under way next May. He added that the initial load capacity of the pipeline will reach 200 million square feet per day.

The Kuwaiti National Assembly endorsed an agreement on the supply of Iraqi natural gas to Kuwait and the Kuwaiti Santa Fe Brown Company was assigned consultancy work on the project.

Kuwait and Iraq have signed an agreement in Baghdad on November last year, according to which 400 million square feet of Iraqi natural gas will be transported daily to Kuwait.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Returns From Morocco Meetings

GF020727 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, returned home early today from the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco after participating in the meeting of Arab foreign ministers, which concluded in Fes last night.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General's May Day Address

GF020830 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0557 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, YSP Central Committee secretary general, on the occasion of 1 May Labor Day celebration — live]

[Excerpts] This year the centennial celebrations of the international day of the working class in our country have great importance and vitality, particularly as they come after the foiling of one of the most serious plots to which the power of the workers and peasants in the PDRY have been subjected — the bloody 13 January conspiracy planned by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his clique designed to strike at the YSP and turn it into a nominal facade to void the power of the toilers of its class and progressive content, and to lacerate the people's national unity by organizing brutal massacres, which included the revolution's historical leaders and the founders of the YSP, and numerous experienced cadres. Nonetheless, our party, the YSP, emerged from this conspiracy, stronger and tougher, by virtue of the deep-rooted revolutionary, national, and class traditions in the consciousness and life of our party's struggle and our country's toilers. These traditions were deepened and consolidated in various stages of our people's glorious national history and through various stages of the birth and development of our Yemeni revolutionary movement, and its organized vanguard, the YSP — the party of the working class and the toilers.

Comrades, our celebrations of the international day of the working class should be a new incentive for us to continue our struggle to implement the party's class policy, remove the traces of the 13 January bloody plot, and strengthen efforts along the road of socialism. In this direction, the issue of achieving the people's national unity and healing wounds takes priority in the great efforts our party and people are making to remove the traces of this vile plot. The general amnesty decree embodies a national and humanitarian meaning for these efforts. A great number of the misled have returned to their families and (?homes). A great number of detainees have also been released. A high committee has been formed to implement the general amnesty decree.

Out of our confidence in our brothers and out of our national responsibility toward our people and country, we renew our welcome to the return of all who were misled by the plotters and who were included in the general amnesty decree so that they can contribute toward the active efforts to reconstruct the homeland. Comrade, the next stage will witness incessant and ceaseless efforts by all party members and masses to realize the tasks defined by the party.

Comrades, by celebrating the international day of the working class, we embody our loyalty and sincerity toward national, pan-Arab, and international causes for which the Yemeni working class is fighting. Our recent national history has bright examples of the struggle by the Yemeni working class for the victory of our national, pan-Arab, and international causes. It continues its struggle along this path by allying itself with all toilers.

Reachieving national unity of the Yemeni land and people on peaceful and democratic bases and strengthening the struggle cohesion with all Arab and international revolutionary forces is to receive the utmost attention in the struggle of our Yemeni working class on all national, pan-Arab and international levels. Along this path, we will continue joint efforts with our brother leaders of the northern part of the homeland to strengthen peaceful unity efforts to achieve the great goal of our people — reestablishing the unity of the Yemeni homeland through peaceful and democratic means by making efforts to improve all unity achievements accomplished in the Yemeni arena since the signing of the 1979 Kuwaiti agreement and the following agreements and unity successes.

We are determined to continue serious efforts with our brother leaders of the national part of the homeland to achieve more concrete unity and measures to establish more bases for political coordination, economic integration, and trade exchanges, and to facilitate communications and transport and the movement of citizens between the two parts of the homeland and remove all obstacles and difficulties obstructing this.

In this connection, we will continue our struggle in the service of the just causes of our Arab people, foremost being the cause of the Arab Palestinian people and their legitimate struggle, led by their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, to achieve their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state.

Considering the critical and serious current situation in the Arab arena, we emphasize the need to mobilize all Arab efforts and energies and employ them to rise to the level of the conspiratorial designs and aggressive challenges against our Arab people by forces of the imperialist-Zionist alliance which are aggravating [words indistinct] and taking various forms of aggression, the most recent of which was the U.S. armed aggression against Libya. Our country has expressed its condemnation of this aggression and expressed support for Libya [words indistinct]. We believe that the current circumstances still require a decisive Arab stand toward the imperialist military presence in the Arab region. This presence is considered part of the strategy of aggression by imperialist forces designed to impose hegemony on the Arab region, control the destiny and resources of the Arab people, and disavow our just rights and causes.

Comrades, the struggle of our party and people, the Arab people, and all factions of the Arab revolutionary movement is closely linked to the struggle by the international revolutionary movement to achieve victory for the causes of the world's socialism and freedom and preserve and strengthen world peace.

Along this road, we will continue to strengthen and develop our struggle alliance with all forces of the world's revolutionary movement which oppose world imperialism. The foremost of these forces is the USSR and the socialist bloc countries. We seize this glorious occasion to applaud the great and eminent role the USSR plays on the international level to support the legitimate causes of all world peoples and countries which struggle against the policies of neo-colonialism and conspiratorial and aggressive designs by world imperialism. We would also like to praise the great contribution the USSR makes toward curbing the aggressive tendencies of imperialist circles and averting for humanity the threat of the militarization of space and a devastating nuclear war.

Chairman on Arab Summit, Relations with GCC

GF011740 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Manama, 1 May (WAKH) — South Yemeni President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said his country was keen to establish good relations with GCC states.

In interviews with Bahraini daily *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* and UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, President al-'Attas described the visit to the Gulf states by S. Yemeni Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali as positive.

"The Gulf states understand the situation in my country and expressed readiness to help in reconstruction that was destroyed in last January's events," he said.

President al-'Attas disclosed that S. Yemen suffered $120 million as the result of the January battles.

On S. Yemen's response to the call for holding the emergency Arab summit to discuss the U.S. raid on Libya, he said "we agreed on holding the summit ... [elipses as received] but we do not want the summit to come out without positive results."

He said his country wants the summit to focus on the U.S. aggression on Libya because there are many issues and many Arab differences and there are other fields to discuss these issues. [sentence as received]

Al-'Attas denied any skirmishes at the borders with North Yemen.

"Our relations with brothers in North Yemen are good and they understand the situation and will not allow the superpowers of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to work against South Yemen," he added.

QATAR

'Kidnapped' Foreigners Reportedly Safe in Doha

NC012147 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Manama, May 1 (AFP) — The 30 [as received] employees of a Dutch firm kidnapped Saturday by Qatar in a Gulf islet dispute with Bahrain are "in good health and well treated," a Dutch Government envoy told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE Thursday.

Cornelius Van Hese, consul at the Dutch Embassy in Kuwait, said he had met Thursday with the only Dutch member of the crew lifted off the construction site on the Fasht al-Dibal islet.

He added that the British ambassador to Qatar, Julian Walker, was able to meet the two British crew members on Thursday. All three Europeans were allowed to speak to their wives living in Bahrain, diplomatic sources said.

A total of 25 Filipinos and two Thais were also kidnapped on the islet.

"I think all of them will be freed soon," Mr. Van Hese said, without disclosing where he had met them. A spokesman for the Bahrain-based Dutch construction company, Ballast Nedam, said the crew members were being housed in hotels in Doha, the Qatar capital.

The members of the construction team were building a Bahraini defence post on the islet when they were lifted off by four Qatar Army helicopters. Mr. Van Hese said they were not hurt during the operation.

The Qatari Army then landed on the islet, which is located some 20 kilometers (12.5 miles) east of Bahrain and north of Qatar, and apparently reinforced its positions there. Qatar stated Wednesday night it had reaffirmed "its sovereignty" on the islet.

The 10-square kilometer (four square miles) islet is part of zones disputed between the two countries. These include the larger island of Hawar.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tehran Alleges Crown Prince Shoots Defense Minister

GF021458 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] French press reports have revealed that Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was the target of an assassination attempt inside the royal court early last week and that he is now being treated at a special hospital 25 km from Geneva, Switzerland, as he had sustained injuries.

The Paris weekly *(?OUI AFRIE)*, citing reports from Riyadh, says that it was Prince 'Abdallah, commander of the National Guard, brother of King Fahd, and Saudi crown prince, who carried out the attempt. The weekly says that the Saudi Government had officially announced that Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was admitted to a very luxurious clinic in Switzerland for treatment from extreme obesity. According to the reports, clinic workers said that they do not know the reasons the Saudi prince was admitted to the clinic.

The Paris weekly notes that shooting and assassination attempts among members of the Saudi family is usual and is not new in view of the rivalry and internal opposition to the ruling family in that country.

King Fahd Reportedly Contains Bahrain-Qatar Dispute

GF011942 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1855 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 1 May (SPA) — An official source in the Kingdom made the following statement to SPA:

Out of the constructive role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to bring closer the views of the brothers — in accordance with the official authorization which the Kingdom's government accepted from the governments of the two fraternal states of Qatar and Bahrain to bring about a suitable solution to the maritime border issue between them — and owing to the recent events which have resulted in an intensification of the atmosphere between the brothers in the two countries, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has exerted intensive and unstinting efforts and good offices to contain the transient differences through cordial and desirable methods.

With God's help and due to the appreciated and positive response of his brothers the ruler of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and the ruler of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz succeeded in containing this dispute in such a way that preserves the interests of the two fraternal countries as a first step.

As for other issues, the completion of which requires some time due to their procedural nature, the Kingdom will continue to endeavor to establish the bases for a desired joint agreement which is in the interest of everybody.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying that while the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia expresses its deep appreciation for the genuine Arab positive spirit demonstrated by the brothers in the states of Qatar and Bahrain, it expresses thanks and gratitude for the efforts exerted by the brother leaders of the GCC countries in this direction. May the good will proceed, God willing, toward attaining that which is hoped for.

Interior Minister Begins 4-Day Visit to FRG

For coverage of the visit to the FRG by Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, including his meetings with FRG Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 2 May Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UAE

Appeals Issued to Qatar, Bahrain To End Dispute

GF020518 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The UAE has appealed to fraternal Bahrain and Qatar to resolve the dispute between them by making the supreme Arab interest rise above it and by referring to principles of fraternity and good neighborliness.

An official source has made a statement to WAM. He said: The UAE has followed with concern the developments which took place between the two fraternal countries a few days ago. The source added: The bonds linking fraternal Qatar and Bahrain are far stronger than any justification for a dispute or misunderstanding.

In conclusion, the source expressed the UAE's confidence in the wisdom of officials in the two countries and in their eagerness to make all possible efforts to avoid what could lead to a crisis between them and to make efforts to end the dispute which only benefits the enemy, who is laying in wait for the Arab nation.

President Mubarak Delivers May Day Address

NC011316 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0937 GMT 1 May 86

[Address delivered by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at a celebration held at the Institute of Social Labor in Shubra al-Khaymah on the occasion of May Day — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Before delivering my speech, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate all of our brothers on the approach of the great blessed month of Ramadan; Many happy returns. I also take the opportunity to congratulate our Christian brothers on their [Easter] holiday, which begins next week, and to offer them many happy returns, as well. [applause]

Dear brothers and sisters, good workers of Egypt: Our noble people celebrated their great day of victory a few days ago. It was on this day that our people achieved their most glorious victories and greatest accomplishments in a splendid epic of struggle in which every Egyptian, male and female, participated. You were in the forefront, preparing for the great historic crossing. You stood with your brothers, the valiant sons of the armed forces, [applause] in the trenches, setting up the barricades and fortifications. In the meantime, you also turned the wheels of production and comprised a solid domestic front upon which our armed forces relied when dealing the crushing blow with which they reversed the balance of power in the region and changed the course of history. Thus, you were partners in the achievement of a clear victory. [applause]

You again led the ranks in the battle for peace, which was no less ferocious and important than those of war. Egypt was able, through you, to face all challenges with an iron will and to prepare its requirements, in terms of human and energy resources, for each successive stage. You realized from the very beginning that construction is the most important step toward liberation. The liberation of our land and return of our independence cannot be rendered visible, tangible facts, that ensure our present and future needs unless each generation works to translate them into farms, workshops, factories, and centers for developed services that are capable of changing the way of life in the pure land of Egypt, driving it torward the threshhold of the 21st century and securing the benefits of the contemporary technological revolution.

Today we are celebrating Labor Day, which embodies the most noble human values, honored by God's laws and entrenched by the prophets and the traditions of the first caliphs. These laws and traditions placed work on the same level as worship of the Almighty Creator and defined it as the means of proving man's worthiness to undertake his mission and duty in the temporal world and to build civilization.

We have promised to turn our meeting on this day each year into an occasion for frank and sincere discussion. This promise reflects my devotion to Egypt and my faith that you will continue to constitute our strikeforce in the battles for development and reconstruction, holding the keys to the future in your good hands.

The first element of the dialogue is the great question which must be on the minds of us all: Where are we now and where are we going in terms of the questions affecting the homeland? Here we find that the major issue occupying our serious attention is that of production. It is the core of work and development at this decisive point in our lives. We do not want our talk of increased production to be nothing more than a repetitious discourse that loses its substance and value from overrepetition.

I have promised both you and the people to report the facts frankly and to disclose everything openly. We do not work in the dark and will never do so. The road of work will always be that of light and of honest strugglers.

I tell you honestly and without any bias or reserve that Egypt is proud of its labor force at home and abroad. [applause] Throughout all the grave events we have faced, Egyptian workers have shown themselves to be loyal men and vivid symbols of commitment to national issues. This commitment subsumes faith, strength, and positive work marked by honesty and devotion.

The country has witnessed grave events on many occasions. Egypt has passed through dangerous and decisive hours several times, during which our manhood, patriotism, and character as Egyptians were tested. Egyptian workers never faltered. Their conscience and creed were unshaken, and their hearts remained strong. None of them resorted to the sin of taking advantage of an opportunity for excessive gain. They always proved, and this is testimony before history, that they are equal to the highest level of responsibility. It is with patriotism that they view the preservation of Egypt's security, safety, and stability as a supreme duty which all, regardless of creed or idea, must perform.

During the recent riots, which were the work of a minority, we saw how Egypt's heroic laborers were the watchful eyes that protected factories and public property and kept the wheel of production turning without letup or interruption. They even doubled their output in several instances while the curfew was in force. History will undoubtedly record the stands taken by this faithful group of Egypt's sons. It is testimony to the deep conscicusness of Egypt's working class which, by protecting the factories and tools of production, defends its own gains, rights, and basic interests. Thanks to you, o brothers and sons, from the bottom of our hearts. [applause]

All who fought in the immortal October war know the great sacrifices made by Egyptian workers, who accepted self-sacrifice and martyrdom. Much of the equipment used by the Armed Forces in the great crossing [of the Suez Canal] was manufactured by Egyptian workers. Before, during, and after the war, the output of Egyptian factories was the safety valve for all the needs of the domestic front and all the requirements of the battlefront. This is the real status of Egyptian workers. They are the ramparts of the fortress, and are first in courage and daring. They are like the good son of a united family. [applause] I say this in recognition of right for those who deserve it. No one denies the positive role that Egyptian workers have played and continue to play throughout the Arab world in terms of construction and development.

Brothers and Sisters; Following this greeting, I return to the great question we asked earlier: Where do we now stand with regard to national issues and where are we going?

Briefly speaking, I say that we are facing a decisive year of construction. We are waging a difficult and bitter battle because of a shortfall in foreign revenues for reasons beyond our control. We are required not only to offset this deficit but also to make broader strides in the economic and social development plan. This means that investment in production and services must be expanded.

In essence, workers' day is a day for human work. Human work means producing material things as well as spiritual values that give quality to life. This is the key to civilization and progress for individuals and nations.

Civilization and progress would have no meaning or future in any society if they were only the province of a limited group in society. Attempts to monopolize them can be thwarted only by the exercise of freedom, by intellectual creativity, and by ensuring justice in a stable and secure society.

In the 19th century, Rifa'ah al-Tahtawi, the leader of our modern cultural renaissance, counselled us to make the homeland a place for general happiness by building it on freedom, intellect, and factories. Al-Tahtawi's advice still shines with wisdom and truth. Nevertheless, from my position of responsibility and commitment, I wish to add social justice to freedom, intellect, and factories [applause] in building the homeland in the eighties.

Social justice does not simply mean that we must observe good conduct or call on all to be generous and pious; it primarily means making a sociopolitical choice about the kind of foundations on which a democratic system and a productive society should be established.

It is abhorrent for an individual to build his happiness on the misery of others or on the misfortune of the community; the social order would be threatened and the homeland destabilized if citizens were unable to enjoy the fruit of their labor and sweat; if differences in living conditions were to widen and give rise to hate among the people. This situation can no longer be acceptable in any society in our contemporary world irrespective of the society's system, because such a situation would prevent the marshalling of enormous human resources to produce and make progress, and to continue the process of development and advancement. Such a situation would also greatly narrow the role of society in national issues and kill the hope of every citizen to develop his potential, to attain self-realization, and to improve his standard of living through legitimate work, commitment to responsibility, and affiliation to the homeland. This would eventually bring about adventurism and engender individual and collective violence.

Therefore, social justice is important on the grounds that it is morally, politically, socially, and economically necessary. It is an imperative factor to ensure the continuation of democracy, development, and progress and achieve security for both the nation and the citizenry. It is our destiny to wage a hard battle and traverse a difficult path to build and to achieve social justice. We do not want our society to be divided into two classes: an affluent class that has much more than it needs and that lives unaffected by others' worries and pains, and a poor class, which constitutes the majority, that cannot make ends meet and that feels that the other class has divorced itself from its worries and pains.

Our society welcomes those who work, earn money, and possess a surplus as long as they honestly honor their obligations to the state, as long as they create work opportunities for honest workers, and as long as they produce for their country whatever it takes to realize its goals. We encourage these citizens and offer them the prospects of expansion in work and production and we wish them more progress. However, we would also like every family in Egypt to have a decent standard of living.

This can be achieved through a collective belief in the integration and cohesiveness of sons belonging to the same society. In this way we can work to ensure that the life of every citizen will meet the basic standards. No isolation or separation should exist between a financially capable group and one which does not have such resources. There is a safety valve and a source of security for this large single family; namely, the achievement of social justice. Without this kind of justice, balances will be upset, ties will be loosened, conflicts will arise, and hatreds will grow. A penetrating look at the essence of social justice shows that we must encourage the capable and care for and protect those who are not capable. No class can have ascendancy over another. There can be no distinction between one citizen and another except for the efforts which he makes to enrich society and the fruits these efforts provide for all. The democracy in our lives allows us to think, to debate, and to choose the best and most correct course of action to achieve social justice based on clear and sound logic. The heavenly messages urge us to take the correct course. Toward this end, the state is shouldering huge burdens to provide food, education, health, transport and communications, energy, housing, and so forth.The recent economic decisions we have made seek to achieve this. We were careful to take into consideration that such decisions should not affect the incomes of the poor. Yes, we have taken this into consideration very accurately. As you have noticed, a number of lengthy meetings have been held. Every decision was studied in detail and from every angle in order to ensure that it would not affect the incomes of the poor. We thank God that these decisions have been unanimously supported.

On this occasion, I would like to praise the great efforts made by the ministerial council during the past months, both with regard to decisions on economic reform and confronting an increasing deficit in the monetary budget and on the formulation of next year's general budget and the preparation of the second 5-year development plan. This would not have been achieved had we not agreed on the correct priorities.

Our greatest issue, then, is production that will achieve an increase in resources, as well as an increase in services and social justice. This in turn will allow us to realize the philosophy of integration and cohesiveness among sons belonging to the same society and to guarantee the continuation of stability and social peace. It was no easy task to decide that economic and social development should be made within the context of precise planning that will successfully and justly exploit available resources in a way that compensates for much of what has been lost and achieves fair distribution. To discern the facts, we must look back at the world and local economic conditions which existed prior to the first 5-year plan. Oil prices were high, and interest on loans rose. The price of finished products imported by developing countries also rose. At the same time, the price of raw materials exported by developing countries dropped. The only exception was oil. This created a drop in the world's development rate. The debts of developing countries reached $109 billion in 1977. Six years later, in 1983, this debt rose to $810 billion. The interest on the developing countries' debts and installments, which was $16 billion in 1977, rose to $100 billion in 1983. [all figures as heard]

This was the situation which existed in the world and from which all developing countries suffered. Some industrial countries, where the rate of unemployment had risen to frightening figures, were also affected.

What was our internal situation like? In 1971, we imported 1.7 million tons of foodstuffs at $185 million. This figure jumped to 7.4 million tons at a cost of $1.9 billion in 1981. The volume of foreign debts, which was $1.4 billion in 1971, rose to $18.6 billion in 1982; that is, a ninefold increase. The overall deficit reached approximately 6 billion pounds in 1981, while the net defict was 2.2 billion pounds. This was coupled with a weakness in resources: Electricity, trained manpower, construction, land reclamation, the opening of roads, and the building of factories.

Therefore, the mainstays of the first development plan rested on five objectives:

1. Achieving growth rates in agriculture, industry, and energy higher than that of the increase in population.

2. Employing idle resources and conserving existing ones.

3. Increasing exports, rationalizing imports, and correcting our borrowing policy.

4. Completing unfinished projects and replacing and refurbishing old machinery.

5. Attracting investment.

Our achievements here should be a source of pride. Rates of production have increased. Investment in the public and private sectors reached 20.8 billion pounds. The net budget deficit was trimmed from 2.2 to 1.3 billion pounds. The balance of payments deficit also fell.

Yes, these are praiseworthy accomplishments. I do not want to burden you with too many figures, but I will give you some examples:

As far as the sewerage system is concerned, most of the services are in a state of semi-collapse. I think the brother governors and ministers are present and can hear me. There is no end to their demands. Naturally, we began to see these priorities as part of the plan. A total of 9575 million pounds have been spent thus far on sewerage and water projects in the development year ending in June of next year. I do not want to give you any details, as these sewerage projects have not been completed. This figure does not mean that the sewerage and water projects have been completed. They are still being implemented under the current plan and will be included in the coming one as well. There are sewerage plans for Cairo, Alexandria, Ismailia, and other cities. Our brothers the governors know about them.

Transport and communications: From the time that telephones were introduced in Egypt until the beginning of the plan, we had 540,000 lines. That was all. I think you know what the condition of our telephones was. You could not talk with another person over the telephone in Cairo. You had to take a car in order to speak with someone or convey a message. Foreign investors used to go to Beirut, make a telephone call from there, and then return to Cairo. A total of 710,000 lines were added during the 5-year development plan. This is one and a half times more than we had since telephones were introduced in Egypt. This is in addition to the improvement of cables and communications.

The entire Sinai is now covered by a telephone network that allows you to call any country in the world. Before the plan, only eight Egyptian towns were connected by an automatic dialing system. Sometimes it was even difficult to make a phone call. Now we can reach 92 countries directly. The number of telex machines rose from 3,200 to 8,600. There would have been no foreign investment or projects if we had failed to repair these services. A total of 890 million pounds were spent in these areas in 4 years.

Railroads were also expanded, with a total of 1,200 million pounds expended in 4 years. Our railroads were a shambles. The rolling stock and engines were overhauled, and the lines were renovated. A tremendous amount of work was done in this field.

More than 4,200 km of new roads were paved, and many more must still be opened. We have many demands before us, but this depends on our capabilities and the availability of loans, both foreign and local. We face a long march, and have another 5-year development plan in front of us. However, we work on the basis of priorities.

And now we come to housing. Some 778,000 homes were built in the 20 years before the plan. I speak clearly and on the basis of documents. In the 20 years before the plan, 778,000 housing units were put up. This means 39,000 units a year.

In 4 years, that is, from the beginning of the plan until 30 June, 675,000 units have been built at an annual rate of 168,000 housing units. We still have a pressing housing shortage. I tell you that we alone cannot end this crisis in 1 or 2 years. Around 185,000 units are scheduled to be built during the 5th year of the plan. We have spent 6.5 billion pounds on this. The figures are in the thousands and hundreds of millions.

Electricity: If we had not paid interest on the services I have mentioned, then no factory would have operated, no investor would have come, no cities would have been built, and no projects would have been set up on this land. God only knows what our situation would have been. Our electricity production from 1905 until 1981 reached 18.4 billion kilowatts per hour; that is, from the day electricity was introduced to Egypt until 1981. In these 76 years, the overall investment was 1,374,000,000 pounds; this was in 76 years and not in 76 months or 76 days. Our electricity production will increase from 18.4 billion to 37 billion kilowatts per hour by the end of the plan in July, with an overall investment of 2,825,000,000 pounds. This takes care of the electricity sector.

Agriculture and land reclamation: During the 4 years of the plan 1,619,000,000 pounds were spent. The goal in the 5th year is 656 million pounds. Thus the overall investment we are making in agriculture and land reclamation during the 5-year plan is 2,275,000,000 pounds.

I want to remind you of something so that we can know what our situation is. How much our income is. How much our expenditure is. What our situation will be next year. This is so that all of us may know things as they stand and so that no one will say that the president is painting a grey or black picture. No. We must all know and understand our situation. We must know. You must know as I do. [cheers] God willing. There is no cause for despair. This is an incentive for us to do more, to be more united, to preserve our country, to increase production, and to work hard.

The estimated budget for 1987 is 12,728,000,000 pounds. This is the projected income. I would rather not say how much the income tax is. The expenditures are 12,535,000,000 pounds. There will be a surplus of 193 million pounds. Mr President, how about a bonus? No, wait. What bonus? [laughter] We have local commitments, bank loan installments. These expenditures do not include a single cent for construction, development, roads, telephones — nothing at all. These expenditures include approximately 3.9 billion for wages and 1 billion for wage subsidies; that is, 5 billion; 1,746,000,000 pounds in commodity subsidies; 4,119,000,000 for all state service organization expenditures; and 1,849,000,000 for interests on loans which we take out for the needs of our telephones and railways. We make these loans abroad so as to develop our services, to develop our country. Debt is no shame. The entire world obtains loans but what is important is to be able to pay our debts. Our income is spent on, let us see, five articles. What is left is 183 million [figure as heard]. There are the installments for domestic bank loans. There are deficits in organizations; some companies continue to operate at a loss. There are cases such as the railway which we have to subsidize. There are many things. Naturally, 183 million will not be enough. I do not want to go into this any further. I only want to tell you: This is our situation and our income. We are going to have a huge deficit in hard currency this year. We use the hard currency we get from oil, tourism, and from some Egyptians, to bring in food and production equipment. You must know that we will be facing one of the most difficult years. We must cope.

We will try as much as possible to meet the basic needs of the people but everyone must cooperate. We have a shortfall of $1.2 billion from oil. Some say that the state failed to anticipate it, but no one in the world expected the price of oil to drop from $28 to $9. A drop of $1 costs us $70 million. That is, when the price of oil drops from 28 to 27, we lose 70 million, and we lose 700 million when it drops by $10. We were able to overcome the difficulty last year because it was a matter of only 4, 5, or 6 months. But from the beginning of this year, if the price remains as it is, it will be one of the most difficult years. We will overcome it but we must keep production up. This is necessary; otherwise, we will lag behind. The matter is not difficult but we must cope until we pass this phase. God willing, the hope is great and may God grant us success in this. [applause]

From all this I conclude the following facts: The achievements of the first 4 years represent 82 percent of the objectives set forth in the general plan. This means that by the end of this year we will have achieved 82 percent of the plan's objectives. This is very good.

What has been accomplished during the 4-year period ending on 30 July is equivalent to 86 percent of what was achieved during the 20-year period from 1960 to 1979 prior to this plan. A comparison will prove the extent of the work accomplished during these 4 years: 86 percent of what was achieved from 1960 to 1979!

I believe this to be a great achievement. The housing investments provided for in the plan are approximately 4.6 billion pounds. During the last 4 years, 3.7 billion pounds have been spent. An additional 1.2 billion pounds has been targeted for expenditure this year. By the end of the fifth year, what is being spent on potable water and sewage will be almost four times the amount spent during the 20 years preceding the plan. This is just to show you what our services were like. We cannot skimp. We must establish complete and long-lasting systems for the generations to come.

Another example concerns education. The number of classes which were established during the first 4 years totaled 10,600. This is the equivalent of 30 to 35 classes per day.

The facts pertaining to the industrial sector in general are as follows: For the 1982-1986 period, the plan allotted a sum of 6,369,000,000 pounds for industrial investment. This included the establishment of new plants and the renewal of existing ones. In this area, 1,726,000,000 pounds are needed for investments in the fifth year of the plan.

Compared with the preceding year, the average production development in the industrial sector increased by 20 percent in 1984. In 1983, it amounted to 5,395,000,000; in 1984 it was 6,448,000,000 pounds.

The profits realized by 83 companies have been valued at 363.9 million pounds, while the losses incurred by 34 companies reached a total of 141.5 million pounds. It is estimated that the number of companies working at a loss will decrease to 20 during the current 1985-1986 year. The losses themselves are expected to decrease from 141 million pounds to 85 million pounds.

Regarding workers and wages, the number of workers in industrial companies reached 600,000 during the 1984-1985 year period. Their wages increased from 1,091,000,000 pounds in 1983-1984 to 1,275,000,000 pounds in 1984-1985. This is an increase of 184 million pounds, or 17 percent. Wages are expected to increase by 20 percent during the 1985-1986 period. The average annual wages of the industrial worker increased from 1,794 pounds in 1983-84 to 2,118 pounds in 1984-85. This is an increase of approximately 324 pounds, or 18 percent.

Brothers and sisters, these are all good steps forward and along the right track. However, are these steps enough? I tell you clearly, and I believe that you will agree with me, that they are not enough. Why? The average profit made by public sector companies does not exceed 4.5 percent. We are not saying that we should pull down the public sector. No, we should improve it. The price of loans has reached 12 percent. An end must be put to the existence of companies in the public sector which are working at a loss, regardless of the causes for this loss. The reasons for this are clear. They are represented in lower profits as compared with expenditure, the fact that 50 percent of raw material is imported, an increase in the percentage of write-offs due to a rise in the prices of machinery [as heard], and loans and the interest paid on them.

I fully appreciate the efforts which have been made during the past 4 years. However, we want to eliminate loss for good. Our aim is not to reduce loss but to achieve profit, a profit which is commensurate with production output stimulated by conditions of quick growth.

We have two choices before us: Either we creep or we leap. I believe that we only have one choice, and that is to leap with the longest jumps and with the maximum human effort. We can no longer accept repetitious talk about improving administration and freeing it of restrictions. The talk must turn into great and decisive deeds. There is no room for accepting any excuses. The responsibility for this rests squarely on everyone: Those in administration, workers, and technicians.

We want firm and long-term solutions. For example, we must take the stage of manufacturing machines by storm with good planning and to the extent that our capabilities will allow. Our limited experiments in certain factories have been crowned with success. Why don't we proceed along this path? Through discipline and serious endeavor, we must create the maximum output possible during working hours. I do not want to indulge in a discourse about leave time and high rates of absenteeism. I leave such matters to your conscience and to your awareness of national responsibility.

With total resolve and insistence, we must seek to achieve perfection in quality and workmanship. By doing so, we not only respect the right of the consumer but we will also be opening wider scope for export competition. If the worker or the manager does not feel perfection in production to be a reflection of his dignity more than his duty, then we will not achieve the desired goals. I do not think that Egyptian workers, technicians, and managers are unable to achieve this objective. They have proved their distinction and proficiency when they work abroad, attaining marvelous achievements by their efforts.

The demands made by life and high prices require that they be balanced by an increase in income. Here, we have a solution before us: More output means greater profit and greater profit means higher wages. Therefore, let workers, managers, and technicians cooperate, and let the competitors compete. [applause]

There are some facts which I would like to submit to you so that they will be in our minds while we put our house in order. Wages in the government and the public sector have more than doubled in 5 years. This is due to an increase in the number of workers, an increase in the number of job opportunities available as a result of the population growth, and an increase in the wage average. We need to create 400,000 new jobs annually.

The number of workers in the government sector has reached 3.1 million people. This figure cannot be increased without creating grave dangers to the national economy.

Our only answer is to increase productivity, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and to achieve more profit. It will then be possible to increase the wages of workers and enable them to face rising prices.

If we now turn from public sector investments and discuss private sector investments in industry, then we will see that we must increase the available facilities and open several closed doors. There are still great prospects for private investment in Egypt. This fact is proved by absolute figures and confirmed by the Egyptian market's need for more goods manufactured in Egypt by the hands of Egyptian workers.

The number of applications for investments in new towns reached a total of 425 during the first 3 months of this year. Approval has been given for the establishment of 208 projects costing 227 million pounds. It is estimated that these projects will create jobs for about 10,000 employees or workers. This is a practical indication of a growing confidence in Egypt, something which we hope will increase daily.

Perhaps it is opportune to refer in particular to the huge prospects available for investment in the tourism and industry sectors. The state has cut down on the procedures necessary to discuss investment projects in fields which benefit the Egyptian economy.

We visited several areas in liberated Sinai a few days ago and saw for ourselves the opportunities available for the proliferation of medium and small industries and for the establishment of tourist projects all along the Egyptian shores of the Mediterranean and Red Seas. We can benefit from the unique amenities which these areas offer to visitors, whether they be local citizens or foreigners.

Brothers and sisters, the specter of a fearsome growth in population threatens us every year. The population is expected to increase by a minimum 7 million people at the end of the next 5-year plan; that is, by June 1992. The existing communities cannot possibly absorb more than 2 to 3 million people. The new communities, therefore, will have to absorb 4 to 5 million people. In essence, this means that we will need 20 new communities each of which must absorb between 200,000 and 250,000 people. Such communities cannot begin as cities. We must start by relying on different development projects undertaken in accordance with the needs of a particular location. This necessitates a horizontal expansion in agriculture alonside the current vertical expansion which is being achieved at an astonishing rate. It also requires increased housing and the establishment of an infrastructure such as roads, ports, communications, electricity, sewers, and drinking water. You can appreciate the magnitude of this burden and its challenge.

We must provide food, clothing, housing, health care, education, and then work for every newborn child. Can the state alone bear all these burdens? The answer is no. [shouts of God is great; may you live for us, o Mubarak]

Can the various departments of the state succeed in family planning alone without the full cooperation of the citizens and without a complete awareness of the enormity and seriousness of the problem we are facing? I say again that the answer is no. Personal efforts and individual initiative are indispensable if we are fully convinced of the goals of social cohesiveness and justice.

The truth is that during my recent visits to certain provinces, I did indeed notice a great awareness and realization of the importance of the people's cooperation with the government in providing basic services and in raising their standard.

For example, I visited the Al-Daqahliyah, Al-Sharqiyah, and Dumyat Governorates. [Mubarak is interrupted by a question from someone in the audience] Yes, I will visit Sawhaj, God willing, and Port Sa'id as well. Then you will be able to see what is imported and what is produced locally. [laughter] I went to Dumyat and to Al-Daqahliyah. I saw the new communities and the productive families there. I saw what the villages are doing, villages which are so active that they seem to be private factories. What they are producing is in the public interest. In Dumyat I saw...[Mubarak changes thought] The natives there are obese. [laughter]

We have a problem. For example, dialysis machines are expensive and the state cannot provide them to every area. In the city of Damietta, people collected money and bought six such machines, bringing the total there to nine. They then distributed these machines to hospitals. They did not ask for anything from the government. Whoever can contribute must do so. Whoever is capable of cooperating must do so. Personal efforts must be made to help the state, for the state means all of us. Such efforts will see us through difficult times in the field of development.

[Words indistinct] every family goes to the pharmacy to buy a box of aspirin. When factories reduce the number of (Vistal) pills in the box, people complain. Does this matter so much? Are you going to use all the pills? Of course not, because you are going to throw the rest away.

However, the brothers in Damietta go around and collect all the surplus medicines in their homes. They volunteer to contribute all this surplus medicine to those that need it instead of throwing it away. They note the date of expiry so that this medicine can be given to the needy to use. I salute all personal efforts made in this field. [applause]

I was pleased with that. No one can imagine how happy I was when I saw this in Damietta and when I saw other such examples in Al-Daqahliyah and in Al-Sharqiyah. I wish that these efforts would spread to the other state governorates. These are the personal efforts with which we can help each other. This is the inter-reliance we want so as not to have a society with hatred, tension, violence, and the like. This spirit should exist in all the governorates. Each governorate must benefit from the experiences of others in accordance with its circumstances. Those financially able should realize that they are strengthening society's security and safety by sharing their services with all. The richest capitalist countries depend on their own efforts to build institutions and universities — not the socialist countries. No. The capitalist countries cooperate and take action. They build universities, schools, institutes, and engage in various other activities. I always shy away from making comparisons with the major countries because their circumstances are different from those of the developing countries. But in the self-help area, we must look to these countries, which are extremely rich with natural and industrial resources. Despite the immense income from production activities, individuals and private companies in these countries contribute and give to society because they see in this help protection for the entire society. There can be no happiness at the expense of the misery of others. Gluttony is fatal if at the expense of empty stomachs. [applause]

In socialist societies, he who does not work does not eat even when he reaches a ripe old age. In capitalist societies, there are many areas with poverty, disease, and slums. But, various groups in society are always there to work persistently to help those not financially able. Though the ills of individualism have prevailed in materialistic societies, we, in Egypt, live in a human society that believes in family ties and the inter-reliance of generations.

I will give an example but I do not want you to think I am making excuses. No. I have met many people and officials from very rich capitalist countries. I do not want to mention the names of these countries or of those people who told me, but these are facts and they were senior officials. I was telling one person about a reduction in our poverty level and that we are a developing country. He replied by saying: Mr President, if you think you have poor people, then come to our big industrial country and see the poverty in this European country. Come and see our poverty. We have terrible poverty. There are Egyptians who have travelled to European countries — I do not want to give their names — and saw people searching for food in garbage cans. This is not to excuse us. No. What I am saying is that the rich countries have this kind of poverty. But we must work. We have principles and values that make the difference. We must help each other and there must be inter-reliance. The financially able must help those who are not, so that the process may go on.

Brothers and sisters. Let no one misinterpret my words. [cheers] Be careful if someone tells you: The president is moving to the left or... [Mubarak pauses] No. No. No. [applause] I am telling you frankly — and those who like headlines — I am one Egyptian citizen looking out for the interest of the helpless Egyptian citizen. [applause]. No one should ask me: What kind of economy is it? Leftist or rightist? Our economy is middle-of-the-road and in our own interest. I take from here and I take from there. It is an Egyptian economy. Our circumstances differ from those of others. [cheers]

Brothers and Sisters, because I speak of justice and inter-reliance, they will say: Aha, he is moving left; he is moving right. [cheers]

Brothers and sisters, while our population increase at such a frightening rate is one of the difficult challenges facing us, we are also faced with a large number of other challenges, and at a time when we are on the threshhold of our second 5-year plan. We are confronted by the challenge of food. We import 5 to 6 million tons of wheat per annum, which amounts to 5 percent of the world's wheat surplus. While our population does not exceed 1 percent of the world population, we consume 5 percent of the surplus. Though our population is increasing, we will never be able to find more than the 5 percent of the world surplus that we now bring in. Therefore, we will have to manage somehow. How can we manage? How can we handle this deficit if our agricultural land has increased by only a million feddans from 1909 to 1986? From 1909 — before you were all born — to 1986, our agricultural land has increased by only 1 million feddans, giving us 6 million feddans in all. Meanwhile, our population during the same period grew from 9 million to 50 million.

We are also facing the challenge of dealing with the decrease in the price of oil. A $1.00 drop in the price of a barrel of oil means a decline in our income of $70 million.

We are confronted with the challenge of maintaining our development growth rate at a level of 7.8 percent; this must be done. And this means that we are in need of 50 billion pounds for the second 5-year plan, which begins in July 1987, God willing. Investment in the first 5-year plan amounted to 35 billion pounds. Electricity production alone requires investments of $4 billion at current prices.

We are facing the challenge of prices versus incomes. Actual government employees currently comprise some 3.2 million, while there are 1.6 million additional workers in the public sector, giving us 4.8 million in all. If the average family comprises 5 to 6 persons, this means that over 24 million citizens depend upon the government and other public sector facilities for their incomes.

We must face all of these challenges at the same time, in a way that prevents an adverse impact on development efforts in the various domains and does not require that we resort to loans from abroad. In other words, we must do so by depending upon ourselves, finding new sources of production, limiting overconsumption, and putting a stop to losses of all kinds.

I call upon the ministries concerned, as well as the universities and specialized research centers, to draft a plan of action for a broad national project that would seek to achieve a tangible increase of no less than half a million feddans of agricultural land in the next 5 years. This means half a million feddans, at the very least. If we could come up with 1 million feddans, it would be a great achievement. We have no alternative but to work in this direction, seeking to approach self-sufficiency in essential crops. This horizontal expansion in agricultural production should accompany the vertical increase that has been achieved in the last few years. This project must be given priority, and obstacles must be eliminated. Land has to be reclaimed, so let's find a solution.

I would prefer that the state not bear the burden of implementing this project alone. The role of the relevant executive bodies should be limited to the provision of the basic infrastructure, such as roads, irrigation and drainage equipment, and electricity. If there are good private institutions that can contribute, so much the better. The land will then be offered to private companies and cooperatives that are capable of reclaiming and cultivating additional land, placing it in the service of the people.

I do not want to see anything similar to the groups on the northern coast, where each person had reserved something for a tourist project. As a result, nothing has happened since 1974. Each person is sitting on his land, leaving it undeveloped. When will it be developed? Will it be developed only after 100 years have passed? No one knows how to build a tourist project, and so no one wants to do anything. There is land and there is water. In contrast, the foreign ministry has developed a project there. The ministry has provided electricity, water, all of the necessary resources and services. It has brought companies in for that purpose. I believe that they use the land for some portion of the year and then rent it to the people. They bring tourists in, etc. This is a self-operating process.

There is also land in the Nile valley, some 250,000 feddans of acreage in all. It has been given to small farmers, after being reclaimed and prepared for cultivation. I agreed to give them possession, which will be done in the next 3 months. We hope that this will lead to more production and work, for the sake of Egypt.

The Egyptian people struggled prior to the 1950's for liberation and independence. During the fifties, we began our struggle for social justice, which continues today. In the seventies and early eighties our struggle was for democracy. As of today, let us struggle for true economic liberation; let us struggle to provide food through our will, our hands, our sweat, our resolute determination, and our unwavering, overflowing national enthusiasm. [applause]

Our young people are pinning all of their resources and hopes on the new land. Citizens who are returning from abroad with deep feelings and yearnings for the good earth are seeking to build in the desert, to turn sand into green farms and gardens that revive hope in their souls. Those who want to invest are turning to the new land with all of their ambitions and expertise.

The sons of Egypt, who crushed the rocks, built the high dam, and diverted the flow of the great river, will find no difficulty at all, adding hundreds of thousands of feddans to their homeland in a few years, creating new societies and bringing prosperity to every family in this noble homeland.

We all know that true freedom means not to be threatened by a shortage of food. True democracy is that which changes the lives of people for the better, providing them freedom from the pressures of livelihood. We have no more room for traditional solutions. Bold action is our only course; there is no other way. The race against time is our destiny. We must confront and challenge. While saying that there is no time to be lost, we must also say, as of today, that there is no land to be lost. The people need every grain of wheat we plant; and only our sweat will produce that grain of wheat. [applause]

So then, a brief reply to the question I posed, which was: Where are we now and where are we going? The answer is that we are capable of securing victory, if we truly wish to do so. We must not simply start on the road today; we must walk its entire length. Our achievements of the past 4 years are the best herald of our coming achievements, which require that we redouble our efforts and make up for lost time, regardless of obstacles. This is the great awakening in the most splendid sense of the word.

Brothers and sisters, I have drawn a realistic picture of our internal situation for you, and have given you a practical view of the steps that must be taken in working toward a new dawn. They are steps that are filled with hope and that can be achieved through action. I have presented you a bright picture of an experience that is unique among the developing countries, which have shown great interest in following up on its development and success, amid the bitter challenges that confront all of us in the developing world.

Before moving from our domestic policy to our foreign policy, I'd like to make two observations. I ask our brothers who are journalists to be precise in presenting their facts. We are in a stage in which we cannot afford to play with fire. We must all unite; all Egyptians must unite. For example, when we heard about the subway project — and I experienced this myself, as vice president — a great number of articles were written, saying that we were delaying the project. An article would come out every day, to the point where I said to myself that this project must be a very good idea, indeed. But then as soon as the subway was built, they all said: Oh, it wasn't properly studied; it has not been properly planned; it was not the right time for it; why did they build it?

Later, various articles expressed the view that all of this talk of land reclamation and horizontal expansion is ridiculous, and simply means throwing money out the window. But the truth is, we should expand horizontally. I would answer: Let the agricultural experts have their say; we have many of them in our country. Our population is constantly increasing; are we going to pile our people one on top of the other? If things were so simple, we wouldn't be in such a quandary.

There have even been a great number of articles on the subject of garages, the multilevel parking garages. What are you waiting for, they asked, there is no longer any room to park. Then the garages were built, and up came a man who said: These garages were completely unnecessary. They've added 66 million pounds to the state debt. When I went to inaugurate the garages, I asked: How much did we pay for these garages in Al-'Atabah and ...[Mubarak changes thought], and they answered: 11.7 million pounds. They also pointed out that the office areas adjoining them have already been leased for I don't know how many years at a price of 22 million pounds. This is pure gain, over and above the cost of the garages. There is a good deal of such criticism. Still, how am I to satisfy all of these demands? Where am I to obtain the necessary resources for all of these projects? Do I have a magic wand? You know very well how much money we have.

I beg of you, do not play these games. Ours are a simple people; we must give them correct information. No one is seeking personal gain, neither myself for anyone else. Should we start tearing at each other's clothes? In the final analysis, it is our people who must pay the price for our personal squabbles.

There is one more subject to which I'd like to refer. I'm not defending anyone. I just want to stress certain facts. The late president Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir is deceased and is now a part of history. President Anwar al-Sadat, too, is deceased and is a part of history. No one now living can judge either of these leaders. Some of us were harmed, others benefited. Let us leave the judgement of these leaders to future generations. Theirs will be a fairer assessment.

I will move on to another point, and again I hope that no one will assume that I am trying to defend anything. I want to talk about Al-Ma'murah. I just want to mention some facts, nothing more. Some say that the Al-Ma'murah hamlet [haram] is 400 feddans. I will tell you the exact figures on the basis of documents. The entire area of Al-Ma'murah, including the town and the land, is 607 feddans. The town alone stretches across 229 feddans. This is based on documents, and not on my own calculations. Behind this land, where the rest houses of former presidents were located, there is an area of 53 feddans planted with fruit trees. To speak the truth, I would like to tell you that some people came to me after the death of President al-Sadat and asked me for five or six feddans. They wanted to uproot the trees in order to cultivate the land. They wanted to buy it from the Finance Ministry. I rejected the idea of uprooting even a single tree. Do we want to uproot trees in order to build a second town? I say that I will not allow a tree to be chopped down or agricultural land to be destroyed for any reason.

The rest of the land in this area consists of 57 feddans where the Agriculture Ministry has an experimental station. The 53 feddans behind the wall, which they call the hamlet, is a garden. The Agriculture Ministry is responsible for selling the produce from this garden which is worth 50,000 pounds. The remaining 238 feddans have been leased by the land reclamation authority to 85 families in Al-Ma'murah village. They live off this land. They produce vegetables which they also send to Alexandria. The 25 to 30 remaining feddans encompass the rest houses, the administrative offices, and so forth. I am just mentioning these figures so no one will say that some people have taken 400 or 500 feddans. This is just to establish the facts and not in defense of anything.

On this occasion, I want to ask the government to do something. I want the government to promptly discuss and develop the work system at the general investment authority and the free zones so that approvals will not take more than a week. I want the goverment to review the work of the import rationalization committees to provide clear guidelines as to what can and cannot be imported. The requirements of production should be taken off the rationalization lists so that the operation will keep rolling along. I want these things to be done as soon as possible. I want the government to revamp the work at the customs authority, because, as I see it, there are many problems in the customs authority. We want flexibility by easing and simplifying procedures and ending the controversy about fixing the prices of imported goods as a basis for customs.

Regarding land reclamation, a new office for land reclamation investment should be established so that the investor can secure the necessary approvals from this office within 1 week. If we want to cultivate more than half a million feddans, then we must facilitate this process as much as possible. Investors should no longer have to contact this or that person and to be told to come tomorrow or the day after. If this is going to be the case, nothing will be done, this country will not find food to eat, and in a matter of years we will reach an unfavorable situation.

I want the government to consolidate the 11 property taxation laws and find a solution. There should be a single, simple, and clear law. I ask the government to do these things as soon as possible. Decisions should be made on these things before 30 June. [applause] We now move to foreign policy. I am not going to keep you long; say, for another 2 hours. [applause, laughter] We predicate our relations with all international forces, regardless of their creeds and political and economic policies, upon the same clear foundations. These foundations do not change or vacillate, because they derive from principles reflecting our pride in our freedom and dignity. Furthermore, these foundations also derive from our concept of the factors which are necessary to the defense of our vital interests and strategic security.

As do all other developing countries, we believe that the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on arms every year lacks ethical or practical justification. Such expenditures are taking place at a time when the Third World countries need every cent to ensure their supply of food; build needed schools, factories and hospitals; and protect themselves from the dangers of drought and famine. It suffices to recall that the developing countries' debts amounted to $1 trillion [figure as heard] at the end of last year. Experts estimate that 60 percent of these debts need to be rescheduled or that additional grace periods should be extended, so that they may be repaid in subsequent years.

The developing countries will have many opportunities to discuss these problems this year, during the 22d African summit on 28 July in Addis Ababa and the nonaligned summit conference on 28 August in Harari. The nonaligned summit will coincide with the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, which plays an active international role in serving peace, freedom, and progress and in opposing colonialism, exploitation and backwardness.

As we are eager to defend peace throughout the world, and particularly in our region, we call for sincere and honest work to effect a peaceful resolution of the problems that are menacing security and stability. In this context, we can mention the Iraq-Iran war, which is still raging despite its denunciation by the international community. It behooves all of us to take practical steps to contribute toward bringing this destructive war to an end. We should not submit to despair, frustration, and impotence simply because one of the two sides insists on continuing the war, in an effort to achieve objectives that we neither accept nor understand.

We must also focus our attention on the Palestinian problem. We cannot allow this problem to be frozen or dropped from the international community's concerns, regardless of excuses. We believe that a just settlement of this problem is a necessary key to peace and stability in the region.

We also reject arguments declaring that it is impossible for the Arabs to achieve an agreement among themselves on the basic components of an acceptable solution to the problem. Therefore, we are in constant contact on this issue with our Arab brothers, who are directly concerned with the peace process.

I call upon the United States and Israel to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to eliminate this obstacle on the road to peace, particularly as the PLO and Jordan have now agreed on a formula by which to guide their future relations. [applause]

This step, particularly if taken by Israel, would constitute unequivocal evidence of its good intentions and sincere desire to reach a historic and comprehensive peace [musalahah] with the Arabs. Such a peace would eliminate the vestiges and afflictions of the past.

Neither can we ignore the issue of South Africa and the need for the international community to bring firm and coordinated pressure to bear on the racist regime in Pretoria, persuading it to respect the rights of the majority, who own the land and have right on their side; to stop its attempts to obstruct Namibia's independence; and to cease its aggression against the confrontation states, which are playing their national role in supporting the fraternal African people's struggle for freedom, independence, and dignity. [applause]

Meanwhile, we believe that it is possible for the international community to achieve an adequate formula for resolving the issue of Afghanistan and the dispute over Cambodia, for these two issues throw dark shadows on the situation in Asia and relations among the combatant forces through the entire world

Dear brothers, in my speech before the European Council's parliamentary committee in Strasbourg on 28 January I proposed that an international conference be convened under UN auspices in an effort to combat terrorism. The goal of the conference would be to bridge the gap that detracts from the international community's confrontation of this dangerous phenomenon, and to secure a broad international consensus on the means of fighting it. Recent events have proven that all parties must work together to confront this danger, which theatens humanity and renders it unable to secure the rights of peoples to freedom and security.

Therefore, the enthusiasm for convening this conference has increased in the past few days. The world has seen several moves in support of its earliest possible convocation and attempts to provide what it needs to succeed.

This, brothers and sisters, prompts me to speak about Arab relations, although the issue requires no explanation or clarification. Every Egyptian follows conditions in the Arab world with pain, sorrow, and bitterness. Each morning that shines on the Arab nation brings with it the darkness of a frightful sunset. Despite this, some remain unable to see the events and calamities occurring around them, or perhaps they do not want to see clearly and watch the masks and veils fall. I do not know what fog shrouds the eyes of these leaders, and hides the ugliness of this deterioration, which is of their making. I do not know what misguided notion keeps them ignorant of the dangers posed by the horrible abyss into which the Arabs' destiny is falling. The garment is in shreds and the body is torn apart. The blows are bloody and fatal. The hands are amputated and the feet are paralyzed and crippled. However, those who sit at the summit of power are oblivious to all this. They are drowning in a sea of error and are fighting and fumbling in the land of disability and darkness. We have issued warnings and drawn attention, but to no avail. The truly momentous events and the ugliest tribulations have caught us unawares, but the ears remained deaf, the eyes shut, and the hearts frozen in the molds of rejection and indifference. Minds have become introverted by ambitions that are both passing and selfish. Policies have turned into maneuvers and plots, some of which are reflected in a suspicious and shivering silence, and others in thoughtless moves that spill Arab blood and destroy the Arab family. No one, myself included, knows how things will turn out.

Were I to speak about the attitude of certain Arab leaders toward Egypt, I would describe it as representing two policies. The first is a policy of frank hostility, which boasts of plots against the Egyptian people based on terror spawned by murder and sabotage. It brags about its intent to destroy the Egyptian economy. The second is a policy of silent hostility, which whispers encouragement in the corridors of closed palaces. These Arab leaders have resorted to their public justification, which has become the butt of jokes. This is the Camp David accord. God knows that deep in their hearts, they wish they had the courage of the will for peace, which has liberated the land of Egypt. After 7 years of alleged leadership and purported ability to make peace, they are still standing by their positions, running around in vicious circles, and going from one failure to the next, and from division to deterioration. Egypt, by comparison and with praise for God, is building, sweating, resisting, establishing industries, developing the land, balancing its economy, and offering the weapons of knowledge and work to millions of its sons. Thanks be to God, Egypt enjoys security, stability, and international confidence. [applause and cheers]

How could this happen without dignified Egypt extending its hand to beg? How does the Egyptian giant stand on firm feet and with his head held high? They thought that depriving Egypt of Arab economic aid would make the proud and raised head bow. Their objective, which is clear to every Egyptian, is to cut Egypt down to size, to twist its arm, and to gloat over Egypt, which has made peace and is advancing victoriously in the battle of reconstruction.

No, gentlemen. Egypt is continuing on this difficult road in full nobility and strength. Egypt, with its men, is stronger than all treasures. [applause] Egypt, with its great awakening, is stronger than those who are ignorant, those who waver, and those who plot evil or maintain indifferent silence. Egypt, which is capable of striking back twice for each blow struck against it, will not retreat, be shaken, collapse, or weaken. Egypt is giving you sincere advice: Wake up from this sleep; beware, or the winds of collapse and extinction will rise in a storm and sweep away all those who refuse to rise to the level of their historic responsibility. The day will come when regret will be useless, and heaps of gold will not help when the will of men is lost.

This is the attitude of some Arab leaders toward Egypt, and this is Egypt's response. I do not need to explain further.

As to the situation in Lebanon, I appeal mightily to those who have found in Lebanon a milieu for their regional ambitions and a place to try to divert the attention of their people from their own causes and real problems: Take your hands off beloved Lebanon. Stop attacking with Arab weapons the struggling Lebanese people with all their sects. You would do better to use these weapons for the liberation of the land, not to occupy Arab land. [applause]

The people of Lebanon, with all their sects, are capable of coming together and establishing national unity; they are capable of rebuilding what was destroyed so that Lebanon can again become a beacon for democracy, civilization, and progress.

Those who make deals in the dark with those who pretend to be hostile to Lebanon must know that their cards are visible; they must stop playing with Lebanon's card. I warn that Egypt can expose all the cards.

Regarding what is happening in the Gulf, I say that our support for fraternal Iraq is based on the fact that Iraq has sued for peace and is defending its territory in face of Iranian aggression and occupation. The Arab leaders who are talking about the joint defense pact must ask themselves why this deception. What kind of pact is this that permits Syria and Libya to stand in the same trench with the aggressors and to participate in supplying weapons to strike at another Arab state, Arab army, and Arab people?

What does the aggression against Lebanon, the aggression against Iraq, the threat against the Arab Gulf states mean other than a big conspiracy with foreign dimensions?

Here we must ask: In whose interest is all this indifference? After all this, they talk about an Arab summit. Is it a conference at which those who called for it want to give legitimacy to the big conspiracy? Is it a conference to exchange further vituperation, to make disputes worse, and to point spears at the mangled body? Is it a conference by which we are meant to declare to the world again that we are a nation destined to endure the age of collapse and extinction?

I do not hide the fact that some Arab brothers have contacted us to hear what we think about the convening of a summit conference under these circumstances. Our opinion was that there is no point in holding a conference without a pan-Arab and principled commitment to close ranks and unify our positions on all Arab issues — provided there is a sincere and serious intention to turn over a new leaf.

Brothers and Sisters: I conclude my speech on this memorable day by expressing what I feel deep in my heart, amid all the surrounding circumstances, and with all the challenges we are facing. Whatever the effort entailed by my office, whatever the burden of responsibility, whatever my concerns about being responsible for every citizen of Egypt, even if these concerns are exhausting and cruel, I am dealing with the present and looking to the future with optimism, relief, and hope. If I take inspiration from the distant past, I see Egypt victorious over those who approached it with evil intent; I see the men of Egypt able to face calamity and hardship; I see Egyptian youths as heros of battles and holders of banners; I see Egyptian women honoring sacred obligations, and respecting ideals and ethical values. Yes, I see historical events reafirming that the parades of altruism and sacrifice are always marching forward, toward the highest aspirations, victorious in the battles for freedom, justice, and dignity. Our weapon has been the Egyptian individual who has been protected by his heritage, rich with civilization, strong with great hopes, pure with virtues of religion, and courageous with solid will. Whatever the effects of social change, with all its negative and positive aspects, the healthy body retains its strength and ability to regenerate and reform and take the right steps to the straight course. God the Almighty has blessed the sons of this great people with sensitivity and deep understanding. This made them differentiate right from wrong, true from false, and candor from deceit. It is a people who respect those who are honest and rejects those who take their individuality and destiny lightly, or undermine their intelligence and abilities. Thank God, we only say what is right and true. The conscious response of the people always asserts that the people are the strongest, because they are the leaders and the teachers. This is the spontaneous response of the people who encourage and provide momentum, generate will and power, and protect all the noble and glorious assets. The people protect public finance because they are the masters and the owners. The people protect their freedom because it represents their individuality and existance. The people demand seriousness and objectivity because they are fed up with maneuvers and vituperations. The people denounce frivoulous indulgence and interference with their problems because they want a renaissance and they reject those who cry over the ruins of the past. The people trust those who trust them because they are proud of their intellect, aware of their value, intent upon discrediting those who tamper with their values and destinies. The people want life now that they have broken their fetters and ties. The people adhere to their Constitution and laws because they want justice, they want to rise above greed; and they aspire to equality, both in duties and rights.

With all the enormous energy of the people, the unified parade marches toward one goal. The ultimate goal is a good life that respects humanity, secures man's present and future, and enriches his existence with love and brotherhood.

This is the pulse of the people that we feel and revere. We endeavor to make our actions a true reflection of their aspirations, motivated by their minds, and cheered by their hearts. It is for this that people work relentlessly and with all persistance and hope. We sacrifice with all modesty. We tell the truth, and fulfill our promises with sincerity and purity. We listen to every groan of pain, sympathize with every complaint of injustice, andreach out to help and share their suffering until we reach thebroad horizons in which there is only room for one whole and unified people who build a good life, protect rather than betray, gather rather than divide, and build and rise to the challenge; a people who protects Egypt, the minaret of the world, Egypt of the honest working people, Egypt of the poor and rich, Egypt the mother for all her sons.

We pledge to maintain our vigilance and awareness. It is an oath of sincerity and loyalty, an oath of pride and dignity. We pledge to keep the oath and fulfill the promise. Our course is one of work, sweat, and action. May God guide us to success. May God's peace and mercy be on you.

Mubarak Issues Decree on NDP Appointments

NC020513 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, NDP chairman, issued a decree today in which he made the following appointments: Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information and NDP information secretary, to be NDP assistant secretary general; NDP organizational secretary Kamal al-Shadhli to be assistant secretary general of the Party; and Dr Ahmad Salamah, head of the NDP Educational Committee, to be assistant secretary general of the party.

It is well known that Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, member of the NDP General Secretariat, is currently assistant secretary general of the party.

The appointments were announced by Dr Yusuf Wali, NDP secretary general.

Cambodian Official Ends Visit, Departs Cairo

NC020529 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 May (MENA) — Khieu Samphan, vice president of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea, left Cairo this evening at the end of a 6-day visit.

During his stay, the Cambodian official was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. He delivered greetings from the Cambodian president to his excellency, and expressed the appreciation of the Cambodian Government and people for Egypt's stand and role in supporting their struggle.

The Cambodian official also held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on the latest developments in Democratic Kampuchea, as well as on bilateral relations and ways to promote them. Recent events in the Middle East were also discussed.

Tariq 'Aziz Denies Reports on War Negotiations

JN012015 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Rabat — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has denied reports attributed to the UN secretary general that Iraq and Iran had agreed to initiate direct negotiations to end the Iraq-Iran war. Tariq 'Aziz was answering a question by correspondents in Rabat who are covering the Arab foreign ministers conference currently being held in Fes.

Returns From Fes Meeting

JN020944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned here at noon today after attending the Arab foreign ministers meeting which concluded in Fes last night.

In a communique issued following the meeting, the Arab foreign ministers decided to postpone the emergency Arab summit until after the blessed 'Ud al-Fitr on condition that it is preceded by an Arab foreign ministers meeting to prepare the summit agenda and its date. The Arab foreign ministers unanimously agreed to this decision with the exception of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, which expressed reservations about it.

VII Army Commander on Recent Iranian Offensive

JN011913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The southern sector, 1 May (INA) — VII Army Corps Commander Staff Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid has said that Iraqi soldiers of the VII Army Corps completely destroyed an Iranian offensive on the nights of 28-29 April. He added that the enemy's offensive at the strategic axis west of Al-Mamlahah was aimed at approaching formations of our 29th Division in an attempt to reach the Basra-Umm Qasr road.

At a press conference here today attended by Arab and foreign journalists and news agency correspondents, the commander said that the Iraqi forces surprised the Iranian forces and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment. The commander added that the Iranian enemy was attempting to find a way out of the stifling situation, not only in Al-Faw triangle, but also on all operational sectors and fronts.

Earlier, the VII Army Corps Command organized a field tour for journalists who met with the commanders of the 48th and 42d Brigades. The commanders stressed the firmness of the two brigades' fighters against the Iranian offensive. Iranian forces claimed that they had besieged the two brigades.

Communique No 2,210 Reports Latest Operations

JN011646 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 May 86

[Communique No 2,210 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces congratulate our people and nation on Labor Day, the day of the working class, from which our Army derives its strength. Our Armed Forces pledge to the masses and their leader to continue their glorious defense of our territory and digntiy. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. In order to continue our strikes against the regime of charlatans in Iran because of its continuous aggression on our country and rejection of peace calls, our powerful Air Force has continued its raids, killing enemy remnants and destroying their equipment, resources, and vital installations. Our brave pilots flew 95 combat missions. Our planes also raided the oil pumping stations at Ahvaz at 1100 [0700 GMT] today, setting them ablaze. After carrying out all their missions, our pilots returned to the homeland with their planes, protected by God.

2. The brave men of our helicopter gunships raided enemy men, equipment, and weaponry, scoring direct hits in 29 combat missions. Our helicopter gunship men returned safely to base.

3. Our brave forces in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps seized the following weapons in addition to those that were mentioned in our previous communiques: four GC rifles, two radio sets, one GC machinegun, one (PKC) machinegun, a great quantity of ammunition of various calibers, and four truckloads of ammunition including Syrian-made types.

We have ascertained that in the same sector on 28 and 29 April, the enemy suffered 124 men killed in front of one of our formations.

4. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front have continued to direct heavy fire from their artillery and other guns against enemy positions in front of them. They destroyed 6 armored personnel carriers, killing a number of their occupants; 10 ammunition dumps; 5 infantry positions; 1 vehicle; and 1 boat. Another vehicle was damaged.

5. One of our heroic patrols in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, captured a radio set and returned safely to base. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forces destroyed eight infantry positions, killing a number of their occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Our forces also destroyed two vehicles, one boat, one sniping position, three machinegun emplacements, and one (PKC) machinegun.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled Khanaqin's suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 May 1986

Karami on Tripartite Agreement, Damascus Talks

NC011755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who returned from Damascus yesterday evening, made a statement today. He noted that the tripartite agreement remains the only integrated solution that has been proposed to deliver Lebanon from its ordeal and to lift the heavy burden from the hearts of all its people.

After receiving a delegation from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] led by Dr 'Abdallah Sa'adah at his home in Miryatah, Prime Minister Karami said: Unless the others present an alternative that we accept and is based on fraternity, cooperation, and our mutual interests with fraternal Syria, I feel there is no room for any additional maneuvers to gain time. Time has become a pressing factor for every group in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Karami declared: What I found in Damascus gives me cause to be optimistic about the future. If the political solution we are looking for is not forthcoming, we must search for any other solution that will make the country's salvation our top priority.

Prime Minister Karami disclosed that he and the Syrian officials had reviewed developments in Lebanon on the basis of the common, hopes, interests, history, and views that inevitably make the two countries interested in anything that would put our march on the proper path.

Prime Minister Karami added: In accordance with the public's desire to do away with all the roadblocks that have been put up in our area, the SSNP is prepared to remove its barricade on the Tripoli Road. This will facilitate our people's affairs and consolidate the unity of the North.

Dr 'Abdallah Sa'adah then commented on Prime Minister Karami's statement by saying that the roadblock in Al-Mudfun would be dismantled in the next few days.

Al-Jumayyil Accepts Invitation To Visit Tunisia

NC011821 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Official sources have confirmed that President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has received an official invitation from President Habib Bourguiba to visit Tunisia. It has also been learned that President al-Jumayyil has accepted this invitation. A date for the visit will be fixed later.

Israeli Planes Fly Reconnaissance Over South

NC011633 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Israeli jets flew reconnaissance sorties over the south at 1340 today.

Hizballah, Syrian Army Clash in Ba'labakk

Casualties on Both Sides

NC011737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Extreme tension continues to prevail in Ba'labakk following a clash between members of Hizballah and the Syrian Army today. Bazookas and machineguns were used during the fight, which lasted from 1230 to 1600.

According to reports, Hizballah suffered six casualties and the Syrian Army four. Several kidnappings also took place in the streets of the town.

Curfew After Clash

NC020605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] There has been marked tension in Ba'labakk all day yesterday. Syrian roadblocks were set up in and around the town and the presence of Hizballah gunmen was particularly noted in front of the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks. A curfew was imposed there as of 1600 yesterday.

Action Aimed at Foreign Hostages

NC021233 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Will Syria seek to free the foreign hostages in Lebanon? This question has been raised by political and diplomatic circles following an armed confrontation between the Syrians and Hizballah in Ba'labakk. This impression has been strengthened by reports from our correspondent in Paris that the United States has firmly asked Damascus to end terrorism originating in areas under the control of the Syrian Army in Lebanon.

Syrian sources have said that Syrian officials intend to free the foreign hostages from Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in the Al-Biqa' before the conclusion of the industrial summit in Tokyo.

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that intensive contacts were held in the past 24 hours between the Libyan and Iranian embassies in Damascus with a view to stopping the release of the foreign hostages held in the Ba'labakk area and to strengthening the guard around them to prevent Syrian attempts to secure their release.

It has also been learned that Hizballah recently has been given Syrian clarification about incidents in Ba'labakk, indicating that the Syrian measures were not designed to secure the release of the hostages. Correspondents reported from Ba'labakk that Syrian forces today besieged the city after clashes that took place between the Syrian Army and the pro-Iranian Hizballah Muslim fundamentalists. The Syrian Army set up roadblocks in and around the city and imposed strict security measures, preventing entry or exit from Ba'labakk. Correspondents noted that the Syrian-Hizballah clashes reflect the deterioration of relations between the two sides. The past few hours witnessed clashes in

Ba'labakk between the Syrian forces and Hizballah members. These clashes claimed 10 wounded from both sides. Meanwhile, Hizballah kidnapped two Syrian officers. The Syrians responded by kidnapping a number of Hizballah members and demanded the release of their officers. Hizballah submitted to the ultimatum and released the officers at around midnight last night. The Syrian forces then released the Hizballah detainees this morning. A Hizballah official explained that the strict security measures they adopted in the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks area were a precaution against possible action to secure the release of the foreign hostages in the area.

Reportage on Resistance Attacks Against Lahd

Resistance Kills Seven

C011843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The Islamic resistance has announced that it launched two attacks on agent Lahd positions in the towns of Lusi and Al-Surayri in western Al-Biqa' at midnight last night. The position in Lusi was completely destroyed. Seven of the personnel manning it were killed and three others were captured. The resistance members also destroyed the Al-Surayri position, but the number of casualties sustained by the agents manning it could not be determined. Two engineering groups belonging to the Islamic resistance had paved the way for the attacking group, which returned safely to its base.

Bomb Detonates Under Lahd Truck

NC021319 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] National Resistance men detonated an explosive device at noon today when a patrol in a military truck belonging to agent Lahd passed along the Al-Qantarah-al-Tayyibah road. The truck overturned, caught fire, and its passengers were killed or injured.

Imminent Government Resignation Reported ‘Likely’

PM301322 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-‘ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 28 Apr 86 p 17

[Unattributed report: “Damascus: Economic and Government Crisis”]

[Text] A member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the [Lebanese] Chamber of Deputies has said that according to information available to him, President Hafiz al-Asad has decided to call upon all those responsible for state institutions to pursue a new policy of cutting expenditure by 20 to 25 percent in relation to last year's budget.

He said that Syria, according to Al-Asad's instructions, is now experiencing austerity unprecedented in its history. The measures, which began to be put into effect a few weeks ago, have caused a topsy-turvy situation in the state institutions and was the reason for the considerable drop in the citizens' purchasing power.

He said that according to information available to him the economic crisis has began playing a major role in influencing the state's general policy and in compelling the government to go back to reality. Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam's flying visit to Libya during the Sidra crisis between Al-Qadhdhafi and the Americans was an indication of the Syrian regime's shift from a policy of confrontation to one of accepting existing reality.

The economic crisis, he added, was behind the oft-expressed wish by [Prime Minister] ‘Abd al-Ra‘uf al-Kasm that his government's resignation be accepted, but Al-Asad called upon him to remain in office “for the time being.” The committee member said it is difficult to delve into the specifics of the economic crisis in Syria, but certain data indicate that the extraordinary expenses resulting from the Syrian forces' presence in Lebanon is among the reasons. The reasons also include the general financial recession in the Gulf states, the Syrian regime's increasing expenditure in the past years, and the subsequent rise in foreign debts to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and some Western companies. Sources close to the Syrian regime speak of foreign debts totaling 16 billion dollars, but Western diplomats in Beirut estimate these debts between 25 and 30 billion dollars.

He said that the crisis with the Iranian regime is also affecting the economic crisis, especially after the Iranians stopped supplying Syria with the necessary quantities of oil and even began demanding payment of amounts due. He said that the U.S. Government is playing the economic crisis card in bringing pressure to bear on the Syrian regime with the aim of compelling it to make concessions regarding the negotiations between King Husayn and Shim‘on Peres. He said that according to information available to him, the economic crisis has put Al-Kasm's government in a crisis and, therefore, its resignation is likely to take place at any moment, depending on the Syrian's president's decision.

Special Units Commander Under ‘House Arrest’

NC011717 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Information from Damascus indicates that a state of tension and rebellion now prevails within the special units. This follows confirmation of reports to the effect that Major General ‘Ali Haydar, commander of these units, is under house arrest. Travelers from Damascus have cited informed Syrian sources as saying that the reason for Haydar's confinement is his opposition to the Syrian policy being pursued in Lebanon by Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam, as well as his sympathy with Dr Rif‘at al-Asad. According to these travelers, ‘Ali Haydar's open criticism of Khaddam forced President al-Asad to place him under house arrest.

Al-Asad Reportedly Requests MIG-29's, 30's From USSR

WA021500 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Informed circles in London have reported that the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, recently made a secret visit to Moscow at the head of an important military delegation. He requested that the Soviet officials supply him with modern MIG-29's and MIG-30's “with the utmost speed possible” as well as anti-aircraft missile batteries.

These circles added that the Soviet officials had promised to supply the Syrian president with MIG-29 aircraft within the next year, but that he is now attempting to advance this schedule to no avail.

Al-Asad, Delegation Return From SFRY Visit

JN301743 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Apr (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this evening after an official visit to the SFRY. The delegation accompanying the president, which comprises Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, Arab Socialist Ba‘th Party Regional Command assistant secretary; Safwan al-Qudsi, member of the Progressive National Front Central Command; Muhammad Ghabbash, minister of interior; Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of higher education; and Faruq al-Shar‘, foreign minister; returned with the president.

A joint communique on the president's visit will be broadcast in Damascus and Belgrade tomorrow.

Al-Asad, Zhivkov Messages on Treaty Anniversary

JN300640 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[‘Text’ of congratulatory messages exchanged between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Chairman of Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov on the 1st anniversary of the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria — date not given]

[Text] The following is President Hafiz al-Asad's message to President Todor Zhivkov:

Venerable Comrade. On the 1st anniversary of signing the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria, it pleases me to send to you and to the friendly Bulgarian people my sincerest congratulations and warmest greetings in my own name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people. The Cooperation and Friendship Treaty which we signed in Damascus at the end of your visit last year, during which we were pleased to meet with you and welcome you, has given the firm Syrian- Bulgarian relations new impetus and promoted them to a higher qualitative stage because it is a treaty whose objective is to achieve the mutual interests of the Syrian and Bulgarian peoples, to contribute to achieving in the Balkan region the constituents of a just peace in the Middle East, and also to contribute to achieving world peace and understanding among peoples.

I must say that the 1st anniversary of signing the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria comes at a time when our region is facing a new and serious escalation of the imperialist-Zionist policy of aggression and threats —an escalation which aims at foiling the prospects of a just peace in the region and at imposing capitulation on the Arabs. This escalation exposes world peace to grave dangers. In light of these circumstances, the Syrian-Bulgarian cooperation will reinforce our confrontation of these dangers. We in Syria appreciate Bulgaria's support for our just struggle. We also support the Bulgarian initiative to turn the Balkan region into a zone free from nuclear weapons. It pleases me to seize this opportunity to praise the great achievements achieved by the friendly Bulgarian people under the BCP under your leadership, and to congratulate you on the resolutions of the BCP 13th congress. I wish you success in implementing these resolutions in the interest of achieving the friendly Bulgarian people's objectives of further progress and presperity, and of serving the issue of peace.

Concluding, I hope that you will, venerable comrade, accept my best wishes of continued good health and happiness.

Following is the text of the message to President Hafiz al-Asad from President Todor Zhivkov on this occasion:

Venerable Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. In my own name and on behalf of the State Council and the BCP, I extend best and sincere greetings to you and to the friendly Syrian people on the occasion of 30 April, the 1st anniversary of signing the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty between Syria and Bulgaria. The signing of this treaty was the beginning of a new higher stage of promoting the relations of comprehensive cooperation and friendship between our two countries and peoples. At the same time, the signing of this treaty extends an important service to peoples' struggle against imperialism and for achieving their rights to free and independent progress within the framework of a just peace. The Bulgarian people highly appreciate the policy of progressive changes you adopt in all fields and in uniting the national and progressive forces in a progressive national front. We express our support for Syria's principled course of confronting the U.S.-Israeli expansionist and hostile policy and their schemes which are aimed at imposing separate capitulatory deals on the Arab peoples. We also highly appreciate the Syrian Arab Republic's role in bolstering solidarity among the Arab states and the Arab nationalist and progressive forces and to their struggle for achieving a just and lasting solution to the Middle East crisis. We greet the Syrian Party and Government approach toward promoting the ties of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist bloc states, the good allies which sincerely defend the Arab peoples' interests. Once again, it pleases me to stress to you that Bulgaria will exert all efforts in the future to further promote the friendship relations with Syria based on the Cooperation and Friendship Treaty in the interest of the two friendly peoples and the militant solidarity against the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces, and in the interest of their struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Leaves for Fes Meetings

JN011144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' left Damascus this morning to lead the Syrian delegation to the preparatory Arab foreign ministers conference that is currently being held in the Moroccan city of Fes.

Criticizes Meeting Proceedings

JN020602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Fes — At the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fes yesterday evening, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' stressed that Syria had agreed from the beginning to hold an emergency Arab summit anywhere and anytime. He added: It is natural for kings and presidents to discuss any topic they deem fit during the summit. However, the consultations and contacts which were held have shown that some made remarks and set conditions on the agenda or raised obstacles to convening this summit. Al-Shar' wondered: What can we say to the Arab nation if we meet and emerge from this meeting having decided to postpone the discussion of a serious issue such as the U.S. aggression agaisnt the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah?

At the end of the deliberations it was decided, within the framework of preparations for the forthcoming meeting, to undertake urgent consultations among Arab kings and presidents to prepare for the forthcoming summit in a manner that would guarantee its success.

Faruq al-Shar' met with Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, Ahmad Kamil al-Mansur, Libyan secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, in Fes yesterday afternoon and discussed the Arab summit with them.

Reportage on Visit by Iran's Velayati

Arrives 1 May

LD010708 Tehran IRNA in English 0704 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 1, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Valayati and his accompanying delegation concluded a four-day visit to Libya and arrived in Damascus, Syria, Thursday morning.

The Iranian delegation, also comprising minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust, will hold talks with Syrian official in the framework of friendly relations between the two countries.

Velayati, heading the Iranian delegation, arrived in Tripoli last Monday to reiterate Iran's support for Libya vis-a-vis U.S. aggressions and to hold talks on bilateral ties.

Received by Al-Asad

JN011138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian Minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiq Dust, and the accompanying delegation at 1215 today. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib attended the meeting. Talks revolved around relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran and the recent developments in the region, including the situation arising from the threats of the imperialist-Zionist aggression.

'Isam al-Na'ib received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the accompaying delegation this morning. Talks revolved around the current situation in the region and the latest developments, particularly the U.S. aggression on the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Talks also touched on the cordial relations between Syria and Iran and ways to promote them.

Dr Velayati arrived in Damascus this morning leading a delegation on a visit to Syria. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were the minister of state for foreign affairs, the chief of the protocol at the Foreign Ministry, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

Makes Statement on Departure

JN020605 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Damascus last night at the end of a visit to Syria during which he delivered a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Dr Velayati was seen off by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Foreign Ministry protocol director.

In a predeparture statement, Dr Velayati said: We always benefit from our visits to Damascus to exchange viewpoints and consult our Syrian brothers on various political matters.

Khaddam Confers With Lebanon's Karami

JN301317 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. The talks revolved around the current situation in Lebanon.

Karami Departs Damascus

JN301550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami left Damascus for Lebanon at 1500 today following a 1-day visit to Syria.

Reportage on PFLP-GC General Congress in Damascus

29 Apr Opening Ceremony

N300701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus — A celebration was held on the opening of the PFLP-GC 6th General Congress in Al-Yarmuk camp this evening. Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Ahmad Jibril, PFLP-GC secretary general; Khalid al-Fahum, [former] PNC speaker; 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the National Syrian Social Party; the leaders of the Palestinian revolution factions, the representatives of the Palestinian popular organization, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Arab and international liberation movements in Syria, and the representatives of the socialist states' embassies in Syria, and a crowd of participants in the congress. The celebrations began with a 1-minute silence in honor of the Arab nation's martyrs. The band then played the Palestinian and Syrian national anthems.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar delivered a speech in which he conveyed comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to the participants in the congress. Al-Ahmar said: Your congress is being held under very delicate circumstances and a time when the U.S.-Zionist onslaught is escalating against our Arab nation. This escalation is aimed at imposing hegemony and control and at enabling the Zionist movement to entrench its occupation of the Arab land and to implement its plan to establish greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates.

Al-Ahmar added: The recent aggression against fraternal Libya is a prelude for the premeditated U.S. aggression to initimidate peoples and to destroy our cause and the fortress of Arab steadfastness, Syria. Comrade Al-Ahmar stressed that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Syria under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad consider the Palestine question as our party's major cause that the Ba'th Party is Palestine's party, and that the Palestine question is Syria's cause.

Front Leaders To Hold Summit

JN300703 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril, who returned to Damascus last night from Tripoli, announced at the opening session of the Front's 6th congress that a mini Arab summit embracing the heads of state of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front might meet in Tripoli with the participation of other active forces in the Arab arena headed by the Palestinian National Forces, as he said.

Talas Favors Balance With Israel Before Conference

AU251223 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 25 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Damascus/Vienna — Syria is striving for a strategic balance with Israel and as soon as this is established Syria is ready to participate in an international Middle East conference. This was stated by Syria's defense minister, Mustafa Talas, on Wednesday evening [23 April] at a reception for Austrian Army Commander General Hannes Philip and his entourage, who are currently in Syria.

Preconditions for such a Middle East conference are the implementation of the UN Middle East resolution, Israel's withdrawal from all occupied areas, and the observance of the rights of the Palestinians, Talas said. Syria is not considering a war with Israel on the Golan Heights; it is simply a matter of increasing its armed forces' defense capacity, he stated.

The representatives of the Palestinians who are to participate in Middle East conference should be people loyal to the national cause and not lackeys of the United States. Yasir 'Arafat would not be accepted as a representative. He has much money in banks all over the world — Talas mentioned the sum of $1 billion. With such a wealth there is hardly any interest in national concerns; 'Arafat only wants to enjoy life, Talas added. According to the minister, Syria supports the "left wing" of the Palestinian movement, but he did not define this. Syria does not want to cooperate with people who make radio speeches but do not take up arms.

Talas described the situation on the Golan Heights as quiet and he paid tribute to the work of Austria's UN soldiers. In southern Lebanon there are, however, clashes between the local population and Israel that also claim casualties. Talas remains convinced that at some time or other Israel will have to withdraw from southern Lebanon under the pressue of the local population. He harshly criticized the U.S. air raid on Libya; Libya enjoys Syria's full solidarity. Talas praised military cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Talas said that his country is against terrorism. Only a few days ago 73 casualties occurred in terrorist acts in northern Syria. These attacks had been supported by the Israeli secret service Mosad and by Lebanese Phalangists, and had been organized by the U.S. Secret Service CIA.

Talas also referred to the Abu Nidal group. If Abu Nidal were to act against Israel he could be sure of Syria's support. If, however, he carries out terrorist attacks against countries which have friendly relations with Syria — Talas expressly mentioned Austria in this connection — then he will not be supported by Syria because such terrorist acts would then damage Syria's friendship with these countries. In general, Syria favors armed struggle in the areas occupied by Israel, but not against countries friendly with Syria, Talas said.

TISHRIN Comments on Arab Summit in Libya

JN011017 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 May (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says that the hostile trend of the United States and Israel in the region is being countered by the positive trend represented by the solid relations and friendship between Syria and each of the world liberation movement and socialist bloc countries, chief among which is the USSR.

Under the headline "Syria's Friendships and Its Commitments" the paper says that President al-Asad's SFRY visit, his interview on Soviet television, and the cables of congratulations exchanged between President al-Asad and Bulgarian State Council Chairman Zhivkov confirm the strong friendship which exists between Syria and the world liberation movement.

TISHRIN adds that President al-Asad has emphasized the importance of the Soviet proposals and Syria's support for them, given that they are in harmony with Arab proposals adopted by the Fes summit. The paper says that there are no inconsistencies between Arab summit resolutions and Syria's public commitments. When Syria affirmed that the Fes summit resolutions are the acceptable minimum level, it did not evade these resolutions as some Arabs are doing. Peace is not an operation of artful persuasion as some Arabs believe.

TISHRIN concludes by saying that Syria does not want unanimous Arab resolutions to be used for reaching a separate U.S. solution that will be signed by Israel. Syria refuses to have Arab summit resolutions become a springboard for reaching U.S. waters. That's why Syria decided to accept Libya's invitation to an emergency summit in Libya for the discussion of the U.S. aggressions and its perils.

Rabin, Shamir Leave for Visits to the Americas

TA020550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is on his way to the United States. Rabin left Israel last night as part of a mission for Israel Bonds. The defense minister will also hold talks with the Reagan administration. Before he left Israel Rabin would not respond to questions on whether he will sign an agreement of Israeli cooperation in the American star wars program.

On the same plane with Rabin is Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir is headed toward Latin America for a 10-day visit to Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Shamir's talks will concentrate on steps to fight international terror.

Reportage on Visit by Uruguayan President

Arrives 1 May

TA011446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti arrived in Israel this afternoon on an official visit and was welcomed in a state ceremony, the first of its kind, in the Rose Garden opposite the Knesset in Jerusalem. Accompanying Sanguinetti is Uruguay's foreign affairs minister, as well as a delegation of representatives of all the parties in his country.

President Sanguinetti declared that his countrymen identify with the people of this country, which is the birthplace of all civilization. Following the ceremony, the Uruguayan president left for a visit to the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial. Afterward he will be welcomed by the Jerusalem municipality with bread and water on the street that bears the name of his country.

During the Uruguayan president's visit to Israel, several agreements will be signed, in particular concerning increased bilateral trade.

Defends Israel's Right To Exist

TA010525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The president of Uruguay has declared that all sides in the Middle East must understand that there is no chance for peace before Israel's right to live within secure and recognized borders is recognized. President Sanguinetti was speaking in a dinner given in his honor at the president's residence in Jerusalem.

During the dinner President Herzog recommended that freedom-seeking peoples support each other, for if they do not unite the plague of terror will increase and strengthen.

The President of Uruguay arrived in Israel today on an official visit. He will meet with the prime minister and sign agreements on trade, science, agriculture, and education.

Received by Peres

TA020914 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0840 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres met with visiting Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. The prime minister told the visitor that his visit to Israel is a historic event, important both in the context of Israeli-Uruguayan relations and regarding Israel's ties with Latin America. Israel will not forget the role Uruguay played in the establishment of the State of Israel.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that topics discussed in the meeting included the fields of cooperation between Israel and Uruguay as well as the agreements in the fields of economics, technology, and labor that are to be signed during the president's current visit.

Deportations From Bermuda Not To Be Opposed

TA020905 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 May 86 p 2

["Exclusive" report by Washington correspondent Amir Oren]

[Excerpt] Washington — The Bermudan authorities will decide on Tuesday whether to extend the detention of the three Israelis [involved in arms trading with Iran] until 1 July, to deport them to the United States, or to rule that they will be deported but allow them to go anywhere they choose.

It has been learned that the Israeli Government informed the U.S. Administration this week that it would not oppose the deportation of the Israelis to the United States, in line with the request of the federal prosecutor who gave up on an attempt to obtain an extradition order.

To date Bermuda has considered Israel's position an obstacle in the deportation to the United States because, among other things, Brigadier General (reserves) Avraham Bar'am's telephone contacts with the military attache in Washington and with the General Consulate in New York the day after his arrest were regarded as apparent signs of an official Israeli interest in his fate.

Egyptian Document Outlines Steps To Improve Relations

TA020932 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] The directors general talks between Israel and Egypt will apparently be postponed until after Israeli Independence Day. The Egyptian delegation, which was orginally scheduled to arrive here next week, decided to postpone its visit due to the absence of delegation head Nabil al-'Arabi, who is currently in the United States. The talks will be postponed for an additional week because of Independence Day.

A document prepared by the Egyptian political echelon notes several steps taken by Egypt to improve relations with Israel. Among other things, the document mentions an experimental direct telephone line that has recently been set up between the Israeli and Egyptian defense ministers.

Other decisions taken include cancelling the special procedures for obtaining permits to trade with Israel, holding a meeting between the governors of the central banks, and sending an Egyptian trade delegation to Israel. Among other things, this delegation will deal with purchasing solar systems and cotton. It was also decided that the requirement of dealing through a third country would be canceled.

More Arab Visitors Encouraged in Territories

TA021140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] The Civilian Administration has decreased the entrance fee for the territories to $50, this on the eve of the summer visits from the Arab countries, effective mid-May. Those who will want to remain longer will receive an additional discount. Sources in the Civilian Administration told our correspondent Arye Gus that the intention is to increase the number of visitors from the Arab countries into the territories during the visiting season, which will continue until the end of September.

May Day Marked in Territories With Rallies

TA011954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 1 May 86

[Report by correspondent in the territories Arye Gus]

[Excerpt] May Day was marked in the territories today with the nationalistic call for uniting the terrorist organizations and improving the conditions of workers. However, the workers organizations will never be as split as they are this year. Four general workers organizations today issued manifestos and greetings to fellow workers on the occasion of 1 May: the large workers organization that is affiliated with Fatah; the veteran communist workers organization; and two small organizations that were established this year after spliting off from the communist organization, and which are affiliated with the Popular Front and the Democratic Front.

The Palestinian Communist Party, which has been illegal since Jordan ruled in the area, issued another edition of its underground organ *AL-WATAN*, which contained a condemnation of the 'Arafat-Husayn agreement and a call for PLO unity and for the convening of an international peace conference.

May Day is usually marked by public gatherings in closed-off areas. Such rallies by various organizations were held in East Jerusalem today.

IDF Kills 2 Terrorists in Security Strip 29 Apr

TA301713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] An IDF unit killed two terrorists in the eastern sector of the security strip in Lebanon last night. Three of the unit's soldiers were wounded. The IDF spokesman reported that Kalashnikov rifles, magazines, food, and personal effects were found near the terrorists' bodies. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the squad consisted of only two terrorists, and that previous penetration attempts have been recorded in the area, on the slopes of Har Dov.

Lahd Visits ASL Position, Links Attack to Syria

TA011840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Three army of southern Lebanon [ASL] soldiers were kidnapped, one terrorist was killed, and five ASL soldiers were wounded today in a large terrorist attack on an ASL position. General Lahd has ordered a reinforcement of ASL positions on the border of the security zone. Our correspondent Ahyim Hecht reports from the north:

[Begin recording] This time we are not talking of just another terrorist act, people at the ASL Command in Marj 'Uyun stress; this was a battle, and despite the regrettable results our men put up a good fight. Following the attack on the ASL position, General Lahd arrived at the site to debrief his soldiers. He said that a new chapter had apparently begun in the terrorists' attempts to undermine the security zone in southern Lebanon. After realizing that squads of four to six people cannot break through the network of ASL positions, the terrorists are now shifting to direct attacks, with special efforts and a large force invested in each such attack. This tactic, Lahd said, is clearly a Syrian one.

It is clear in Marj 'Uyun that the kidnappers of the three ASL soldiers this morning will not adhere to the letter of the Geneva Convention, and therefore measures have been taken to guarantee that Christian ASL soldiers will not take out their anger on Shi'ite clergymen and villages, as is customary in Lebanon. [end recording]

'Terrorist' Kills Gaza Strip Resident 1 May

TA011412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A terrorist has shot and killed a local merchant, Salim al-Nasir, age 37, in the Jabalyah refugee camp in the northern Gaza Strip. The murdered man's 8-year-old son witnessed the shooting, and said that the murderer was masked and emerged from an orchard near the family's house, and that he escaped in the same direction after the shooting. This was reported by our correspondent Moshe Halevi.

Molotov Cocktail Sets Fire to Refugee Camp House

TA010714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the house of a Shatti refugee camp resident near Gaza. The house and its contents were totally burned. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports that several suspects have been detained.

Comment on Husayn's 'Deteriorated' West Bank Position

TA020825 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 May 86 p 18

[Commentary by Yehuda Litani: "Husayn's Fractured Image"]

[Text] In five weeks Israel will mark 19 years of rule in the occupied territories. Israel will then be even with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan: it also ruled the West Bank for 19 years. Jordanian rule of the West Bank between 1948 and 1967 was characterized by intense efforts to unite the two banks. Had the Hashemites continued to rule the area after 1967, the process of "Jordanization" would have been completed during the '70s.

The Israeli occupation stopped this process. The more time that passed after 1967, the weaker Jordan's control of the West Bank became. Israel's domination of the territories struck such deep roots that what had began as creeping annexation turned into a galloping one.

"If we are to remain content with slogans and generalizations, the danger posed by continued Israeli occupation of the Arab territories as a physical manifestation of Israeli expansionism supported by military might can only become more menacing" said King Husayn in addressing his people on February 19. "Jordan has a special role to play, distinct from those of the other Arab countries. While it is true that Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt share borders with Israel, Jordan is the prime target of Israel's step-by-step policy".

Husayn has always realized the danger of the existing situation, which is why he tried so hard and so long to persuade the PLO leadership to support his efforts to achieve a peaceful solution. But since his declaration on February 19 that he was suspending political coordination with the PLO it has seemed that he remained content with slogans.

Not only have words and manifestos replaced action, but the Hashemite position in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has deteriorated considerably in comparison with what it was a year or two ago.

The king and his advisers did not expect massive Palestinian support in the territories after his break-up with the PLO leadership. But they anticipated solid backing at least from loyalists in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. That support, Jordan hoped, would gradually increase as a result of its economic and political pressures on the Palestinians in the occupied territories and East Jerusalem.

What happened instead was that the already weakened base of support for the Hashemites in the territories was even further enfeebled. Instead of applauding the king's decision, the pro-Jordanian leadership in the territories expressed loyalty to and support for Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO.

The negligible backing the king received in the West Bank was a slap in the face. For some years Israeli experts have differed as to whether the Hashemite king would be able to mobilize his support bases in the territories in an emergency. Some of them argued that the king was now neglecting them all, even those he had nurtured during the '60s and '70s, and that in an hour of need it would become evident that his following had melted away.

These experts have been proven right. For years they had claimed that Husayn was playing a game, that the projection of his image as guardian and protector of the holy places and the Palestinians in the territories was more important to him than what was really happening there. The experts — mainly from the military establishment and the universities — asserted that beneath this image was a void.

Unlike the experts, the Israeli political establishment, especially the leaders of the Labour Party, believed that this image reflected the reality. The image of Jordan as the strong protector of the territories with the potential for mobilizing effective support there was, and still is, very important to Husayn. It means that he is regarded by the U.S., Israel, Europe and maybe even the USSR as an indispensable party to any peace negotiations and diplomatic moves with regard to the conflict. One important side-effect of this recognition is financial and military support from the West, mainly from the U.S.

Now, more than two months after his latest move, the king has almost lost this image. His allies have realized that he cannot deliver the goods. The opposition to the king, PLO loyalists of all kinds, has proved to be much stronger and more effective than his few supporters.

Naturally, the king is eager to rehabilitate his fractured image. The question is, how will he cope with the new situation? Rehabilitation of a damaged image also means pouring large sums of money into the territories — money that, at the moment, Jordan does not possess.

The Hashemite Kingdom is facing a severe economic crisis. Not only have the Gulf oil states drastically reduced their financial aid, but many of the 200,000 Jordanians who have been working there have already returned home because of the rising unemployment. They represented 10 per cent of the country's population, and their foreign currency remittances were a pillar of its economy.

In addition to the serious economic effect of the return of these workers, the bulk of whom are of Palestinian origin, it will have important social and political consequences.

The Jordanian press, which usually ignores unpleasant facts concerning the country's future, has already published articles on this subject, focusing on the need to prepare for the first massive wave of returnees.

The returning workers will add to the 70 per cent (according to Israeli sources 75-80 per cent) of Jordan's inhabitants of Palestinian origin there. The authorities certainly have reason to worry on this score, and according to Palestinians crossing from Amman to the West Bank, they are undoubtedly doing so.

Ari'el Sharon's latest declaration about turning the East Bank into a Palestinian state complicates the matter even more. King Husayn is worried that repeated declarations of this nature by

Sharon and other right-wing Israeli leaders will help to plant this idea in the minds of some among the overwhelming Palestinian majority in his country.

The king has his loyal bedouin, mainly in the army and intelligence, but Palestinians occupy most of the high and medium posts in all the other departments of state. Palestinians control the central government computer units as well as the main branches of the electricity company, the Ministry of Interior and many other offices.

Although internal security is still effectively controlled by an intelligence unit loyal to the king, he has reason to worry about the future. With such a huge number of the population being of Palestinian origin, he has to walk a tight-rope in order not to upset the delicate balance.

Punitive measures against large groups in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip supporting the PLO (such as denying them right of entry into Jordan, or cancelling their Jordanian passports) would certainly affect their Palestinian relatives in Jordan and lead to a deterioration of their relations with the king.

While eager to retain his credibility and his old image with the West as the chief patron of the territories, by taking measures against his PLO opponents there, Husayn has to take into account the dangerous situation that may be developing in his kingdom.

Two West Bank PLO activists were recently treated harshly when they arrived at one of the Jordan bridges. One was forbidden entry; the other was taken to intelligence headquarters in Amman for a searching investigation. Pro-Jordan personalities who did not back the king after his February speech have had unpleasant remarks made to them by officials on their visits to Amman. The message was quite clear: next time they do not fulfil their obligation, they will find themselves being treated very differently.

This added to the closure of some PLO offices in Amman and the expulsion of seven PLO officers, could be interpreted as the first stage of punitive action against 'Arafat's supporters.

On the one hand, Jordan is trying to strengthen the pro-Hashemite agricultural associations (initiated in the late '70s) by sending them more money, is almost doubling the allotments to its pensioners in the West Bank, and is financing a new pro-Jordanian publication in East Jerusalem.

On the other hand, the king did not approve the economic initiatives of West Bank investors attempting to start big projects in the West Bank, based mainly on American money (these projects were approved by the Israeli authorities). Nor did he allow a new bank to be opened there. He recently stopped the budgetary allocations to many municipal and rural councils in the West Bank as well as to the West Bank universities.

Palestinians and foreigners returning from Amman say that high ranking officials there blame Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres for being "hesitant" and "lacking the courage to finalize the present negotiations because of internal coalition considerations."

What these officials seem to ignore is that their own ruler is using the tractic of one step forward and two steps back. Sitting on the fence would not help the Jordanian king to recover his credibility as the champion of the territories. It would not even restore his fractured image as their pretended champion.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Offers May Day Speech on 'U.S. Aggression'

LD012035 Algiers APS in Arabic 1655 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Algiers, 1 May (APS)—Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official of the Permanent Secretariat of the [FLN] Central Committee, presided at a workers' rally this morning at the Harshat Hall to mark May Day.

He delivered a lengthy speech on behalf of the political leadership, primarily President Chadli Bendjedid, and congratulated all the workers and citizens.

After noting with satisfaction and pride the political stability in the country, which has allowed great achievements to be made, he confirmed "these achievements, which must be consolidated, and these gains were achieved not as a result of the efforts of a certain group but as a result of the joint efforts of the workers, peasants and all the toilers and vital forces of the revolution, as has often been stated by the party secretary general."

On the dynamics of the Algerian revolution at home and abroad, he highlighted the role of Algeria in the Arab Maghreb, Africa and the Third World, saying: "We confirmed at all gatherings these firm principles of the Algerian revolution in relation to all political and economic issues." Messaadia added: "Algeria, in making the utmost efforts for the edification of the Arab Maghreb is doing so out of its sense of historical responsibility, rejecting all complexes and sensitivities and, being above marginal battles. We continuously strive for this region to be guaranteed security and stability, and for a real meaning for the concept of Arab Maghreb unity. The real safety valve and the shield in the face of external provocations, threats and dangers rest in the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the region and the solidarity of the Arab peoples. Algeria strives always for dialogue to overcome all the circumstantial obstacles preventing the edification of the Arab Maghreb, on the basis of our belief there is no progress and no prosperity without stability." After referring to the recent U.S. aggression against the Libyan people and to the Zionist aggression against fraternal Tunisia, he said that this is not strange for the forces of progress, because the Arab Maghreb regions as other regions is a target for imperialism and Zionism.

He said in this context: "Imperialism has weapons which enable it to destroy the world several times over, but there is one force that cannot be defeated with arms, the will of peoples, the will of man...Our solidarity with the Libyan people and with all the liberation movements is not circumstantial, rather it is based on principles, firm convictions and the belief that the struggle is the struggle of all of us."

Messaadia spoke about the meaning of terrorism, explaining that Algeria continues to reject terrorism but it distinguishes very well between terrorism and revolutionary violence, and grasps very well the meaning of crime and terrorism. If the terrorism of an individual as regarded as a crime, what about state terror, especially when it comes from a "civilized" state? There are criteria and methods for being civilized which enable all problems to be tackled by peaceful means. As to the use of force, or the threat of its use, a lack of civilization and culture, and the bombing of children cannot be a heroic action.

In this context he added: "When Algeria stands by the Palestinian people, the Saharan people and all the peoples struggling for independence and self-determination, it believes that the response to imperialism, colonialism and all forms of injustice and backwardness cannot be through demonstrations, speeches, banners or marches, rather the real response is work, knowledge, the acquisition of technology and the consolidation of political independence by the completion of economic liberation."

FLN-CMSN Issue Joint Statement on Cooperation

LD020530 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Last evening an Algerian FLN-Mauritanian CMSN joint press statement was issued in Algiers. The statement stressed the necessity of increasing the cooperation between Algeria and Mauritania on the basis of the relations of cooperation which bind the Algerian and Mauritanian peoples in response to the deep aspirations of both peoples in constructing a united and prosperous Arab Maghreb. The two sides recorded with satisfaction that the fraternity and concord treaty, which is signed by Mauritania, Tunisia, and Algeria, opens wide and promising horizons for the achievement of greater Arab Maghreb unity.

FLN Delegation Meets With Polisario Delegation

LD010405 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] An FLN delegation led by Messaadia and including Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi had talks at the party general headquarters in Algiers with a Polisario delegation led by its General Secretary Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SADP. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal relations, friendship and openness and dealt with the efforts Algeria makes unabatedly with a view to building a greater Maghreb. The meeting enabled the two delegations to assess the situation in the Maghreb and Africa in the light of the latest developments.

Economic Talks With Cameroon End Fourth Session

PM301247 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 11-12 Apr 86 p 2

[APS report: "Expansion of Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers — Minutes were published at the end of the fourth session of the Algerian-Cameroonian Joint Economic, Commercial, technical, and Scientific Cooperation Commission which ended its session in Algiers on Wednesday [30 April].

The minutes were signed on the Algerian side by Mohamed Aberkane, deputy minister for cooperation in the Foreign Ministry, and on the Cameroonian side by Mahamat Paba Sale, minister in the Cameroonian Foreign Ministry. At the end of its meeting, the fourth session of the Algerian-Cameroonian Joint Commission made several decisions affecting the cultural, scientific, technical, commercial, and economic spheres. For instance, in the cultural sphere it was decided to strengthen inter-university ties by exchanging students, teachers, experience, and documents and by organizing cultural exhibitions in both countries.

Information: Closer coordination between information organs in the two countries through the exchange of experience.
Social: Exchange of experience in the organization of social security, the prevention of infant mortality, and protection for the handicapped.
The Economy: The commission analyzed the conclusions of an Algerian economic mission which visited Cameroon on 3 and 4 April, relating to maximum use of complementary spheres of the two coutnries' economies.
Transportation: With regard to the potential for expanding cooperation, the Cameroonian side showed its interest in the railroad cars produced by the Algerian Ferrovial Enterprise. It was also decided to start discussions with a view to a maritime and air agreement between the two countries.
Technical: Algerian technical assistance in the hydrocarbons sector, with the possibility of an Algerian enterprise intervening in the liquefied petroleum gas sphere in Cameroon.

"It is important to develop technical, cultural, scientific, and economic cooperation, particularly at this difficult time, to confront the rich countries' egotism," the Cameroon minister said for his part.

LIBYA

Tripoli TV Shows Alleged U.S. Pilot's Helmet

LD012309 Tripoli Television Service
in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Every day confirmation is given to the whole world of the scale of the heavy losses suffered by the administration of U.S. terrorism when it imagined that waging war against this people could be as easy as portrayed to it by the conceit of the child-killer. Every day there are more and more vivid examples which prove the firmness of the brave rebuff by our air defense given to the aircraft of U.S. terrorism that dropped tons of bombs on civilians, residential areas, and innocent people.

This is a vivid picture we present tonight of the U.S. wreckage swallowed by our ebullient sea in eagerness and rebellion against the intentions of savage terrorism. Here is our correspondent in Al-Zawiyah and the report he sent to us in this connection. [video shows a pilot's helmet being washed up by the waves. It is grey with headphones attached to it. It is seen washed up to the shore next to a piece of metal painted red. Near the helmet is a second piece of metal painted green. The three objects are then seen together: the helmet put on the red piece of metal near the smaller green piece. Video then shows unidentified man holding the helmet while another unidentified man is speaking. He continues to address camera throughout video. At the front of the helmet is written the name "Lorence" — spelling as seen. On the side of the helmet the date 28 March on a small green label is visible. Video also shows a rubber oxygen pipe to the front of the helmet. Video again shows the red piece of metal being held up to the camera by one of the unidentified men]

[unidentified man] Brother viewers. Our shores are still washing up the wreckage of the enemy airplanes which tried to raid our land and the masses of our steadfast, proud, and heroic people. As other wreckage of U.S. enemy aircraft were washed up in the last few days, the shores of the town of Al-Zawiyah today washed up yet further evidence of the falling of the raiding U.S. airplanes which tried to harm the dignity of this people. The coastguards of the municipality of Al-Zawiyah found the helmet of a soldier, of a pilot of one of the raiding U.S. aircraft. This helmet belongs to one of the invading U.S. airmen. It belongs to one of the U.S. invaders who tried to commmit aggression against the steadfast Libyan Arab people. As is clear it bears his full name. He is called Lorence. it is the name carried by the paper *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* in the last few days. It also bears the date when he received this helmet [28 Mar] and his name, his address, and full age. [this could not be seen on video shots]. This is yet another firm example of the extent of the staunchness of our air defenses, and the ability of our heroic Arab people in the Jamahiriyah to stand up to the U.S. aggression or any other aggression seeking to harm the dignity, freedom, achievements, and changes of this great people.

On this great historic occasion, while Arab people everywhere sees the wreckage of the invaders, we greet the masses of our heroic people, its great leader and the heroes of the armed forces and air defense forces for the gigantic efforts made in repelling the U.S. aggression. We also note here the wreckage of one of the raiding airplanes which returned empty-handed as it were [video shows the piece of metal painted red] because it could not reach its targets and was confronted by the staunchness, greatness, and power of this proud people who, with the revolution, became an armed people with high morale, higher morale than America's, and higher than its aircraft which tried to raid this people.

Our people, armed with faith, with strong will, and with the pioneering spirit of mankind, is always ready to face up to any eventuality, and to administer to the United States and to the NATO alliance lesson after lesson so that we may show that force is not just material force but moral force and the faith of peoples in their right to live. It is stronger than material force, and much greater.

The peoples who believe in their right to live will, with God's help, continue along this path and will offer all sacrifices. This people who declared, through the document on the emergence of the people's power, its adherence to freedom and to defending it on its soil and everywhere, this people that has taken upon itself the call for Arab unity and for the unification of the Arab nation, and to helping liberation movements in the world, this people will not be diverted by the desperate and poor American attempts. These attempts will only add to this people's power, determination, and firmness.

There are many historic examples of this: The end of America, which was defeated in Vietnam and left Lebanon in fear and defeated, will most certainly come at the hands of the Libyan

Arab people which has begun to lead a new universal revival of all mankind.

Greetings once again to the youth of the air defense, and greetings to the Arab people in the Jamahiriyah, to the armed people, and to the historic leadership thanks to whom this people now determines its own affairs. Forward. The revolutionary struggle continues.

UAE Paper Carries Text of Al-Qadhdhafi Interview

GF011518 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 1 May 86 p 9

[Interview with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by *AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI* magazine editor in chief 'Abd al-'Azim Manaf — date and place not given]

[Text] ['Abd al-'Azim Manaf] When the Suez war broke out, Eden [former British prime minister] said: We taught 'Abd al-Nasir [former Egyptian president] the lesson we wanted. It was indeed a lesson. Eden departed and Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir remained. The British empire fell and the sun of pan-Arabism rose. Reagan said the same thing. What is the lesson which Reagan has taught you or the lesson you have taught Reagan?
[Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi] Generally speaking, the superpower's resort to military force is in itself a sign of frustration and that they lack justification or proof. This is first. Second, there is no doubt that the United States is now leading the 10th crusade. Although the periods of time are far apart for us as humans, for nations they are close. The 10th crusade is now beginning. If the smoke of factories is covering up U.S. barbarism, the fire of Reagan's bombs has exposed this barbarism. In fact, it has become clear to all those who have a mind and conscience that those who are controlling the Atlantic are from a species which has nothing to do with man. Who is this man who accepts aggression against secure people? Who is this man who accepts the bombing of cities, universities, and hospitals? Who is this man who terrifies and kills women and children? Can such people be human beings and men? Both words mean civilization, understanding, respect, and response to the laws of the age concerning peoples' right to live and nations' right to choose their own path. This is the meaning of the human species, as defined by science and understood by people.

[Manaf] Brother Colonel. In doing what they have done, the Americans are using so-called terrorism as a cover. They say that you are encouraging and planning it. What is the truth? What is true and wrong in this?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, the issue is not that of terrorism or that of Rome and Vienna. All of this lacks evidence. So far there is no single evidence for this allegation. If the United States has the evidence, why has it not given it to the EEC? All of us know the Zionist lobby's immense potential in press and politics in the United States, whether among congressmen or government, Pentagon, and Department of State officials. If this evidence existed, would they hesitate to use it? They even forge justifications and information and bring false witnesses and pass judgments against Third World peoples. The issue is in fact that of colonialism which is repeating itself. It is the conflict of wills — that of independence against subservience; that of freedom against hegemony and backwardness; unity against fragmentation; nationalism against regionalism; and construction against destruction.

The issue is that of destruction of progressive forces in this region. They are insisting that the East should not rise and that the Arab nation should not unite. That is why they have been anxious to create the Zionist entity and they pledged to guarantee its existence and strengthen it against us until the present day. If we remain fragmented as we are now, suffering will continue. Logic has no place in dealing with people like Reagan. Which logic can justify his aggression on Grenada, this small country? What kind of humanity is that which justifies the mining of the port of Grenada? Was this mining done in order to give food to the fish? What kind of civilization is that which justifies demolishing houses above their owners. Was this carried out in order to turn these houses into gardens, hospitals, and universities for the next generations? Is this not terrorism itself? Which civilization justifies the U.S. fleet's continued presence against the will of the Arab Lebanese people in order to support aggression and terrorism against Sabra and Shatila? Did this fleet come to activate tourism or to conclude apple deals, or did it come to spread terrorism through cluster bombs and destroyers?

Did the Egyptian civilian airliner threaten the U.S. fleet or jeopardize U.S. interests when it was forced to land at a military base? When the pilot of this plane asked about the identity of the planes which surrounded his airliner in an air piracy act he was threatened that his plane would be attacked and blown up. When the pilot — after he landed — asked what is that law which allows such an act, the base commander said: "My law." Was this made in the framework of cooperation, freedom, equality, progress, and prosperity for the people or was it an aggresion and terrorism against human beings, people's freedom, independence and human rights, norms, and morals? Reagan, the killer of children, does not know this.

Therefore, the issue is not that of terrorism, because they do not have any evidence. It is rather the issue of Palestine, Arab unity, socialism and progress, and man's freedom and independent will and decisionmaking. This is our cause and these are our goals. But this cause is their target and they have a veto against these goals. We can say that the issue is a conflict of wills. Shall we surrender to the U.S. Administration and dismiss our character, relinquish our rights, and give up our goals, or shall we hold steadfast to prove that the world will not act upon the will of tyranny or tyrants and aggressors, and work according to the belief that these aggressors should understand that we are human beings who share with them the right to the sun and land?

What the aggressors do not want to understand is that the policy of freehandedness, hegemony, and the usurpation of the rights of peoples and nations reflect their lack of understanding of the law of history. This also shows that they do not understand that when empires have the policy of freehandedness and when they continue their hegemony and excesses this means that this is the beginning of the end. This is a historical inevitability. They should reread the distant history of the empires of the Mongols, Alexander the Great, the Ottomans, of Nazism in Germany, and Fascism in Italy. If they are not concerned with the distant past, let them read the near past as in the case with Hanoi, Beirut, and Tripoli. All these empires [as published] came to an end when they exceeded limits. This is a historical fact: Right conquers and people remain; empires perish and come to an end.

Raids and the roaring of fleets will not stop us from seeking our goal of liberating Palestine, uniting the Arabs in one state, supporting the causes of liberation movements, developing our society, defending our land and independence, and preserving our dignity and humanity. We have either to be or not to be. In this context, I would like to emphasize that our will is up to our goals. Our will is, of course, stronger than the 6th Fleet and the free hand of NATO. The legend which used to terrify people has been destroyed.

[Manaf] What is your comment, Mr Colonel, on the argument that war is a reply to Libya's terrorism?
The colonel gave a big laugh and said: You mean the United States made the war because of terrorism. He said: Was the mining of Grenada and the aggression against its people also because of terrorism? Have all the crimes in Latin America been committed because of terrorism? Their fleet went to Beirut port without any invitation or agreement; was this because of terrorism or was it done to protect terrorism? Was the U.S. role in the bombing and destruction of the PLO headquarters in Tunis not terrorism itself? Are we responsible for everything that takes place all over the world only because the United States forges allegations against us to implement its plots and justify its aggression? Were the plot by Lavon [former Israeli defense minister], the plot against the U.S. center in Egypt, and the burning of the cinema in Alexandria, for example, made by Egyptians? What is left is that they hold us responsible for Challenger's explosion and the assassination of the Swedish prime minister. We should not be deceived by the logic of the enemies who consider people's legitimate struggle as terrorism, as they say about the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement. is legitimate. They use the veto politically and they provide military hardware for the true terrorists who have usurped Palestine and killed children and women in Sabra, Shatila, Bahr al-Baqar [in Egypt], and in other places. Is this logic? Shall we be deceived by this logic which confuses terrorism and resistance?

[Manaf] Have you ever thought of revenge against Reagan's family or against civilians here?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] They said Reagan tightened security around his children. We tell him that our morals do not justify killing children and that he should lift security around his children and leave them live their childhood in happiness because it is not their fault that their father is the killer of children. We do not punish one for others' faults. We are not cowards who kill children, the elderly, and the innocent.

As for the foreigners in our country, they are free. We are Arabs and understand the guest's rights and value their expertise. Whoever wants to leave for his country can leave and whoever wants to stay can stay in peace. We need them and they need us. I do not think they are influenced in any way by the black propaganda because they can see the facts with their own eyes.

[Manaf] What about the position of the brothers? Who was first to contact you on the Arab and African levels?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The African presidents told me that volunteers are at my disposal. The revolutionary African leaders formed political groups. They said: You fight the military battle and we will fight the political battle on your behalf. President Hafiz al-Asad, President Chadli Bendjedid, and Chairman Haydar al-'Attas called me several times a day. Despite all the circumstances, the Arab kings and presidents contacted me several times daily. Demonstrations were staged throughout the homeland in which the Arab people demanded a boycot of the United States. The Arab presidents and kings demanded the convocation of a summit. This is a good thing.

[Manaf] Brother colonel, were your political options subjected to exhaustion or uncertainty when the blood of your adopted daughter "Hana" was shed before your eyes and when your sons "Khamis and Sayf," may God grant them recovery, were wounded?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] This matter is not subject to hesitation. It is a matter of life or death. This is our doctrine which controls our principles. If we preserve our doctrine we will continue to exist, but if we abandon it we will then have passed the sentence of annihilation on ourselves. The raids cannot cancel these historical options even if the United States undertakes to drop its nuclear bombs on our territories. We are ready to die in defense of our land and adhere to our principles. There is no force capable of standing in the way of attaining this honorable goal. God is greater than the United States and NATO. As for the issue of my children, all those who were wounded or martyred have the same status as my children. These are innocent people who were martyred and wounded by the bombs of "Reagan and Thatcher, the killers of children."

[Manaf] What is your interpretation of the European position? When Britain attended an EEC conference to discuss the situation it had information about the aggression and concealed its decision to take part in the aggression while France, which inteferes along your border with Chad, did not approve of this. This affected your relationship with Europe.
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We cannot actually dissociate some Europeans from the historical crusade. The Europeans are currently falling under U.S. terrorism. They have adopted decisions. They said: "We do not know why and how these resolutions were adopted and what are their consequences." The best example of this is the position of Greece. After taking part in the meeting, Greece said: I will not implement these resolutions though I attended the meeting. I do not agree to implement them because there is no evidence or proof. I do not envisage a need that requires choosing a country like Libya and reducing the number of its diplomatic mission members. "Reagan" is the one who chose this state and did not provide evidence. What is your evidence? If "Reagan" had a piece of evidence, then why did he not present it to us? The truth is that the "Italians, the Spanish, the French, and the Germans contacted us and told us that this is a crazy man and that he wants to drive the world to a disaster that destroys everybody. We plead to you that you wait for 24 months after which he will go to hell with the end of the Reagan term of office and remain in the dustbin of history."

[Manaf] Brother Colonel, Do you see a need to revive the Arab-European dialogue — even if it were between one country and Europe — to explain political views, or is the matter confined to economical interests?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Europeans in general have interests with the Arabs. The Arabs can benefit much from these interests. But the United States is sacrificing Europe's interests. The truth is that the United States is not concerned with Europe's interests at all. It deals with them with extreme selfishness. It only considers its private interests at the expense of European interests. The United States sacrifices the security of Europe. The best example of this is getting Europe involved in the program of medium-range missiles. This makes Europe a scapegoat. This is designed only to protect the northern part of the American continent.

[Manaf] Has the war between you and the United States and your unilateral confrontation of the U.S. enemy without the rest of the Arab nation prompted you to review your Arab and international alliances?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] The Arabs have two choices: The present Arab governments and regimes should rise to meet the threat facing the Arab nation, which is the policy which the Arab masses want. Consequently, the Arab governments and regimes must pursue such a policy, otherwise they will begin to fall, because it is a battle in which victory is for the masses and anyone who opposes the will of the masses will be defeated. The principal desire of the masses is unity. If there had been one state from Syria to Tangiers, the United States would not have been able to pass so easily across Arab airspace and territory to reach my tent, and the task would not have been so simple or so easy. The same thing applies to the home of any old man, or to the bed of any child, or to a hospital, or to the headquarters of a king or president.

We have two choices: Either the Arab rulers establish unity, or it will be the masses who will establish unity. It is the beginning of a new history of the struggle. Let us destroy the myth of imperialism. Some people have been fearing and still fear the United States. They fear that anyone who confronts the United States or is attacked by the United States will be finished. However, there is a clear and indisputable fact: Namely, the tent remained erect and vanquished the NATO fleets.

[Manaf] What about international alliances; is there anything on the horizon?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] With regard to international alliances, the battle has somewhat activated the dialogue and the rapprochement with the socialist countries. Consultations are currently taking place in that regard. The reason is that the other side wants to do what it pleases in the world, and that is inconsistent with the international balance of forces. If the United States should act freehandedly, this will upset the balance with the Soviet Union, and if NATO should act freehandedly, then this will upset the international balance between it and the Warsaw Pact. Consequently, NATO'S freehanded action has shaken the international balance. The other side moved, and its movement was positive both for Libya and for the rest of the Arabs. Reagan's ignorant behavior could push Libya into becoming [another] Cuba. Cuba did not use to be communist and Castro did not use to be communist, but the stupidity of the United States made Cuba communist. Someone may emerge in Libya and — in order to spite the United States — declare Libya's total alignment with the Warsaw Pact. The Americans will be the losers. Otherwise, Libya — which is merely safeguarding its independence and is holding on to its experience and is defending its soil and national objectives — continues to be neutral and nonaligned. Then Reagan comes and by resorting to baseless pretexts for which there is no proof — they are all lies — pours his wrath on Libya and floods it with his bombs. What choice will such states have other than to join? [sentence as published] definitely, there will be a reaction in such a state to such tyranny. The aggression will rebound against them and will not be in the interest of the United States which will lose a great deal. Let us suppose that the entire region becomes harnessed in favor of the Warsaw Pact. What will Reagan have accomplished through his stupid behavior and his defiance of and aggression against Libya? The result will be that he will regret his action when remorse will be in vain. It may happen that anyone may come and do such a thing out of spite, or react or do anything.

[Manaf] Did you expect the Soviet Union to play a greater role?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Firmly and confidently: Of course, we expect the Soviet Union to play a greater role, and I believe that it is now moving toward playing such a role.

[Manaf] Did you sense any kind of change from the Soviet Union?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] On my part, as someone who is following the matter I can understand or comprehend the Soviet Union's steps, but as for the ordinary citizen he may conclude that [the Soviet Union] has failed him or he may think along such lines.

[Manaf] Brother Colonel, I do not hide from you the fact that some people in Egypt say: They did it with 'Abd al-Nasir in 1967 and they are repeating it with Al-Qadhdhafi in 1986. These people are probably the ones who have ill intentions. But people of good intentions say: How can units of the Soviet fleet withdraw as a gesture of appeasement and then the United States launches a war and that there was no reaction to the ferocious and big attack, particularly when Soviet missiles were previously hit. What is wrong and what is right in these views?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] If rumors which say that the Soviet stand was negative and if rumors and doubts about the Soviet stand are true, this means we should negotiate with the United States at the expense of the region's peoples and countries, especially the Arab people and people of the Nonaligned Movement. This would make the USSR lose the people who support the world's liberation movements. This would result in a big loss for the USSR. I say here "if" because it is an assumption. I am sure the USSR would not accept this. I trust the USSR's stand. I expect that the USSR's stand will completely dispel these doubts. This stand will be in reply to the assault against all of us in this progressive Arab country which a friend of the USSR and a nonaligned country, and also against the people in the entire Arab homeland and against the Third World countries. If is also an assault against the USSR itself and its interests and against its friends who are linked with it as least through a common struggle. I hope this stand will be forthcoming, God willing.

[Manaf] Brother Colonel, did the Warsaw Pact intervene?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] This incident resulted in serious consultations between us. A discussion is going on about article 9 of the Warsaw Pact document. I do not want to add any more now.

[Manaf] Let us go back to Arab alliances. Do you plan to establish a front or a group — and I do not say an axis — as a nucleus for unity similar to the steadfastness group, particularly when

warmth has begun to return to Libyan-Algerian relations and when God gave us Sudan as a compensation for Iraq?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Generally, unity action within a unity program with Algeria is agreed upon. This is what the Algerian people said in their referendum on the national charter. Steps for unity with Syria, Yemen, and Sudan also continue. But we are envisaging unity among Arabs in general because we see a real threat to all the Arabs. The enemies' planes do not distinguish between Arab land. Israeli planes bombed Tunis and U.S. planes bombed Tripoli and Banghazi, and Beirut before them. This means that they are aiming at all of us. In any case, I generally think of the unity of all Arabs.

[Manaf] If it is difficult to establish unity among all Arabs at present, do you envisage unity among a group which is really close?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] Within a comprehensive unity or union, there are special circumstances. I mean a merger or unity can be achieved between two countries. This merger or unity can be achieved between more than two countries. It also can be a form of unity within an Arab union. I think of unifying the Arabs within federation because I see that the threat is menacing all Arabs. I believe that revolution and unity will mature with the passage of time. We want the nation to rise above the state. We want the Arab nation to rise above the regional state. Within this federation, circumstances of all systems will allow them to merge an will allow for further unity.

[Manaf] In view of your war experience with the United States and the fact that you were brought to a confrontation with a superpower — the United States — alone, have you reviewed your stand on the Gulf war?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are independent in our stand. We are against the Gulf war. I am personally very pained because there are victims among both Muslim parties; as Arabs and Muslims, this makes us sorry. I wish that the two countries were not involved in this war. I hope that this war will stop because Iraqi blood and Iraq's army and Iranian blood and Iran's army are dear to us.

[Manaf] In view of the current Arab situation, did you expect that the Arab summit to convene when you asked for it in order to discuss the Libyan-U.S. war?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] In fact, I did not call for an Arab summit. Arab countries — Kuwait, the YAR, and Algeria — made this call. Libya did not call for an emergency Arab summit. But summit will be held in the near future, God willing.

[Manaf] Will this summit convene to discuss one topic or will it discuss several topics?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] It will convene without agenda. The Arabs will meet in an emergency summit as a result of NATO's attack represented in the U.S. aggression. After the meeting discusses and debates this issue, anyone can propose any issue.

[Manaf] Let us go back to the subject of the Arab Libyan Armed Forces which demonstrated an honorable position in this war. Might we hear from you — the supreme commander of Arab Libyan Armed Forces — an assessment of this performance and a message to these troops?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] All Arab Libyan people are armed and a part of the resistance. We prepared for the battle we expected. The Americans were extremely arrogant. There is no doubt that angels fought alongside the Libyan fighters. God sent troops whom you did not see. "Hast thou not seen how thy Lord dealt with the people of the elephant? Did he not cause their plan to miscarry? And he sent against them swarms of birds which ate their carrion, striking them against stones of clay. And thus made them like broken straw, eaten up." [Koranic verses] The angels undoubtedly descended to earth at that moment and fought alongside the Libyan fighters and destroyed [the enemy], thus surpassing its electronic equipment. God is greater than the United States and NATO. The Libyan people were vigilant while the Libyan skies were ablaze to the point that other waves of attacks were forced to drop their bombs into the sea and flee because the Libyan skies was converted into a hell. They were surprised to see the fire confronting and repulsing them. Today we are more prepared than ever and we have expanded the circle of hell. If the U.S. planes return, they will be burned, God willing.

[Manaf] Divine power is a recognized matter and it is the Almighty's right. Did the technology with which the Arab Libyan Army was supplied play a role in this regard?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are a country that cannot be easily ignored on the military level. We get our weapons from the Soviet Union. They are better than U.S. weapons. These weapons are from a country opposed to NATO countries. They are not from India or South Africa. Consequently, the military power we possess cannot be ignored. The United States fears the Soviet weapons and takes them into consideration. We did not lose this battle. On the contrary, this increased our vigilance, expanded our training, and caused the further development of our defensive systems. We, moreover, made political gains.

[Manaf] These are effective weapons. But they are not used against Israel. What do you have to say?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] They are basically for defensive purposes. The Israeli existence is aggressive. Consequently, the weapons [are to be used] against Israel, the enemy of the nation. But as long as some Arabs of this nation make themselves guards of Israel how can we use these weapons against Israel while Libya is fighting NATO and Israel's guard? If Egypt starts the battle against Israel you will see where these weapons will be. In 1973 when the battle broke out against Israel, you saw Libyan weapons. At that time these weapons were not so powerful qualitatively or quantitatively. You saw how these weapons made their way to the battle as the troops crossed the canal using these weapons. During the first wave of attack, all the boats used to cross the canal were Libyan as Egypt was not able to acquire them at that time. The mobile artillery used in the canal region was Libyan. Libyan units were dispatched. I, myself, left for Cairo, but found Al-Sadat surrendering. After the elimination of the [Camp David] accords you will find these weapons in Egypt. How can we use these weapons as long as the liberation road is closed?

[Manaf] Egypt proposed dispatching a medical mission. This was met with appreciation. Was it rejected because Libya has enough medical capabilities or because of the position toward Camp David accords?
[Al-Qadhdhafi] We are very happy because we do not need medical assistance. Had it not been for the Egyptian political position we would not have people killed or wounded. If Egypt wants to treat our wounds it has to leave the stable and return to

the ranks of Arab resistance against Zionism and imperialism. The Americans were trained in Egypt during the joint maneuvers and implemented their training against us. They will later implement their training against the Egyptian people. The medical treatment we want from Egypt is to stand up against our savage enemy, to differentiate between the usurpation of Palestine, the occupation of Beirut, the blowing up of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the keeping of Tabah, the strafing of Tunis, the hijacking of the Egyptian passenger plane, the downing of the Libyan civilian plane, and the strafing of Tripoli and Banghazi. Generally speaking, we are grateful for the medical assistance offer.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message Addressed to WPC Chairman

LD011416 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1208 GMT 1 May 86

["Text" of message from "brother commander of the revolution" Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi addressed to the chairman of the WPC and read to delegates at the WPC session held in Sofia; date not specified]

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May (JANA) — Mr Chairman of the World Peace Council.

In this year, which the United Nations has decided to be the year of peace, and within which your current meeting is being held, the people of the Great Jamahiriyah have been exposed to barbaric aggression by the United States and NATO, using the most sophisticated weapons of devastation and annihilation to bomb residential quarters, killing women, children and the aged. The bombing covered also schools, hospitals and hostels for the aged. All this took place in accordance with the direct orders of the heads of states of big powers such as Reagan and Tatcher.

The child-killers Reagan and Thatcher have manifested the most adbominable pictures of deprivation of character and disregard for peoples and their values. The perpetrators of the barbaric aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriyah have manifested the utmost degree of arrogance by creatures who have no connection with civilization and culture, who came to us with their barbaric actions from depths of barbaric bestial times. The child-killers have come with their fleets and planes on the pretext of combating terrorism. But the world has ascertained that there was no terrorism or terrorists in Libya, only women and children killed on the orders of Reagan and Thatcher.

Never before in history has a big power ammassed scores of terroristic ships, aircraft carriers, and 170 fighter and bomber aircraft to launch a raid on a small people. Never before in history have 44 planes taken part in bombing the house of a commander of one country, as happened in the treacherous U.S. aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah.

This behavior by the head of state of a big country — who is supposed to be directly responsible for safeguarding international peace and security — confirms that in this age, Reagan represents neo-Nazism. It is impossible to reach an understanding with him, just as it was impossible to reach an understanding with hitler. As Hitler fell as a result of the alliance of peoples, Reagan too must fall by the alliance of all the peoples on earth. Indeed, his fall, following his criminal behavior as epitomized by his stances, constitutes the only guarantee for world peace and security.

Efforts must be exerted to deprive the United States of its permanent membership of the UN Security Council because of its exploitation of this membership for purposes other than those originally intended, which are safeguarding international peace and security. It must be deprived of this prejudice [inhiyaz] so that it may not be able to use it to bestow a legitimate character to its aggression on the peoples, as is the case with all U.S. stances at the Security Council.

The savage and failed aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah did not achieve its aims. This aggression foundered on the rock of the resistance of Libyan men and women. The Libyan revolution is still strong and steadfast; it has not surrendered, or kneeled; it is aligned by the side of the oppressed peoples, and is supporting the cause of freedom everywhere, and is still the Great Jamahiriyah.

This small country, with its small population, is resisting U.S.-NATO aggression. It is fighting in the name of the oppressed in the world in order that the U.S. alliance is destroyed, that its arrogance will bd defeated, and in order that it would be confirmed to the world that land belongs to God and to the peoples of the earth without distinction of race, language, culture, or religion.

With the political and social power it constitutes, your conference demands that decisions should be made which rise to the level of the threats constituted by the provocations of imperialism, as well as its threats and aggressions. The situation demands that the Mediterranean Sea region should occupy a paramount position. It is in the interests of the conference to emphasize the most important demands of the peoples of this vital region of the world so as to see the Mediterranean Sea free from fleets and nuclear arms, as a lake of peace, and a bridge of peaceful cooperation and of the deepening of political and civilized dialogue between its peoples.

I stress to you that we will continue — and the peoples of the world are with us — to resist imperialism until peace spreads throughout the world; until the U.S. aggression is defeated everywhere; until the United States takes its hand from Nicaragua, Palestine, South Africa and Angola; until the United States confines itself to its borders and respects the peoples of the earth and their right to life, security and peace,

Forward, the revolutionary struggle continues.
[signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

Letter Evokes 'Great Interest'

LD012248 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Shaban 21, May 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The World Peace Conference concluded its sessions in the Bulgarian capital Sofia. Participants in the conference listened to the letter the leader of the revolution sent to the chairman of the World Peace Council.

The conference sources reported that the leader's letter was met with great interest and echoed widely. contributing delegations showed (?full acceptance) of the letter in their discussions. They confirmed the need to endorse it as a document for the conference and to be included in its resolutions.

It is worth mentioning that the council at the end of its sessions approved the lection of Great Jamahiriyah to the seat of the council's vice chairman apart from 3 seats at the chairmanship council. The council had allocated a special session to discuss the dimensions of the barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people and its reflections in the world and regionally [words indistinct] particular its threat to peace and security of the Mediterranean basin and the world.

The council recommended, in its special session, the organization of an international event to show solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyah, for world peace and the preparation of an international poster to be widely distributed to draw the world's attention to this barbarous aggressive act.

Great Jamahiriyah's delegation addressed the conference saying:

Today we meet, as we prepare for the international year for peace, the world and mankind are subjected to a U.S.-led attack exposing nations' peace and security to a real danger. It is clear that Reagan's terrorist administration has drafted a strategy of increasing international tension, threatening world's peace and widely opening the doors for nuclear and traditional arms race and started implementing this strategy. Another aim of this strategy of aggression is to test the ability of the peace-loving nations to steadfastness [words indistinct] confront the progressive state, reject the policies of calmness and [word indistinct] and then force all to accept the "bag trencheon" policy and the power madness the U.S. Administration pursues in its dealings with states nowadays.

The most prominent features of the U.S. policy of terror are:

First: Continuation of arms race and nuclear tests despite repeated initiatives from the Soviet Union aimed at total nuclear disarmament by the end of this century. The U.S. Administration by ignoring all peace calls jeopardises mankind's security and peace and force the progressive states either, to submission to its domination and nuclear superiority or enter into programmes of traditional and nuclear armament which is very costly and will be on the account of our countires progress and development.

Second: Strike the advanced positions of the progressive nations. That is clearly shown by the terrorist military aggression on the people of Jamahiriyah [words indistinct] revolutionary leadership, the constant threat to the steadfastness of the Syrian Arab people, the backing and support militarily of the agents of UNITA movements apart from the continuous military threat of invading Nicaragua, arming the opposition forces in Afghanistan. Such acts of aggression against our peoples mean that the terrorist Reagan administration is determined to confront the progressive states. It also means that the Reagan administration aims at destabilizing and toppling the progressive regime in Libya, Nicaragua, angola and Afghanistan. The U.S. Administration also celarly [words indistinct] to show that it is [words indistinct] no other power could stop it from carrying out [word indistinct] programmes of aggression.

Third: The disrespect of the Reagan administration to the U.N. and its resolutions and the constant use of veto against the U.N. Security council's resolution which condemn Zionism in Palestine, the racists South Africa and its withdrawal from UNESCO and its threats of not contributing in the U.N. budget apart from its rejection to any ruling from the International Court of Justice.

State terrorism clearly demonstrated in the programme of confrontation and aggression the Reagan administration implemented against the people of Great Jamahiriyah and its revolutionary leadership. America invented false excuses for this aggression. This is shown by reviewing the series of confrontations between Jamahiriyah and the U.S. as follows:

One: On 19 October 1973, Jamahiriyah announced the Gulf of Sidra internal (?waters). It informed all states and world organisations. This decision it has reasons, one of which is the Gulf is deep inside [words indistinct] states provinces and interlinked with them, throughout history the right of soverignty on the Gulf was admitted undisputedly and apart from the vitality of the Gulf of Sidra to the country's security and the need for full supervision over it due to its geographical position which overlooks at the heart of the country. Despite that declaration, America did not object or move militarily until August 1981 so why all this delay?

Two: Since August 1981, Reagan's terrorist administration granted itself the right to implement what it calls "the international law" by entering the waters of Sidra and its air spaces. Since then the continuous military confrontation began between us and the U.S. terrorism. These confrontations resulted in scores of victims among the civilians when last month the American fleet's aircraft bombed the city of Sirte.

Three: After that, the U.S. started accusing Jamahiriyah of being behind what it calls "terrorist acts." Reagan repeatedly threatened retaliatory actions against the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution and against the people of Great Jamahiriyah. That was clearly evident in the barbarous raids the child-murderer Reagan himself led against the leader's home and against the Libyan Arab people which led to the falling of martyrs and the killing children, old people and women including the leader's adopted child daughter.

What America claimed to be the justification for the military aggression on Libya is nothing but a screen behind which the U.S. wants to hit at the progressive policies of great Jamahiriyah and its backing of the world's liberation movements. Here I reiterate what the leader said in his statement on the second evening following the U.S. aggression on Tripoli and Banghazi when he confirmed: "We instigate revolution and the launching of people's revolution the world over. Raids will never cancel that. We will not back up from uniting the Arab nation. The raids will not deter us from this call. This is our concern and has nothing to do with America. We will never back up from struggling to liberate Palestine and the American raids will not be able to deter us. We shall never back up from supporting the liberation movements in africa, Asia and Latin America and raids will never stop us." This is what the leader of the revolution in Libya stressed. This is the stance of your friend the people of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Reagan's terrorist administration falsely claims that the leader and Great Jamahiriyah are behind the acts of terrorism that led to the killing of innocent people. By its raids on Libya it wants to punish us on this crime as it claims. Even if we went along with this American concept of terrorism, then Reagan is the terrorist and murderer of children. President Reagan and his aides planned the aggression on Libya and striking at the home of the leader in mean attempt to kill him and his family. We here can not imagine that history ever recorded a murder planned by a head of state to assassinate a leader of a revolution using his aircraft and forces of destruction.

Even in the American concept of the word Reagan and his administration are the terrorists because the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Banghazi destroyed homes, schools and led to the martyring of 37 civilians and injured 93 innocent citizens.

The steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership has unveiled the ugly face of America as well as the cowardly terrorist nature of President Reagan. President Reagan will never stop unless the peace-loving nations fight America and strike at its interests and bases continuously. Also the steadfastness of the people of Great Jamahiriyah in the face of U.S. terrorism has unleashed the supressed anger of the peace-loving nations even in the countries which are U.S. allies. The collective continuous resistance to America in other spots is bound to end America's influence and policies of terror. For that, we call on peace-loving nations to have a real active confrontation with the U.S. and its policies of terror.

Here we must confirm that Libya does not like aggression and does not act to create reasons for it. Great Jamahiriyah aspires that the Mediterranean sea becomes a lagoon for peace and cooperation among all the states overlooking on it. In this respect, the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership welcomed the Soviet Union's initiative to free the Mediterranean Sea from the superpowers' fleets in that we saw confirmation of the Soviet Union's endeavour to preserve peace and security in the Mediterranean region. Also we are obliged to confirm that as Great Jamahiriyah faces aggression and terrorism which are imposed upon it and does not posses America's military might, still its means to reply to the aggression with the revolutionary and progressive power from all over the world.

We will all cooperate and fight the U.S. with this power until the official terrorism ends and until the American aggression pay dearly as they did in Vietnam and Lebanon.

In the end, it is important to us to greet the stances of your friendly people's which supported the Libyan Arab People and its revolutionary leadership in confronting the U.S. aggression. We also highly value and appreciate the stances of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in supporting us. We also greet the stances of the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America in opposing the U.S. aggression.

At the end of its sessions, the conference issued a statement strongly denouncing the barbarous U.S.-NATO confirmed that the policy of terror adopted by the U.S. Administration constitutes a dangerous threat to world peace. [sentence as received]

The statement made clear its absolute rejection of American claims and its assuming the role of international policeman or resorting to organised terrorism "state terrorism" using unfounded false excuses in what Washington calls "combatting terrorism" which the whole world was sure that Libya was innocent of such claims and condemned it. The statement expressed the conference's wrath at the new barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression describing it as a mean cowardly act. It condemned the use of British bases in the aggression which comes under the "state terrorism" category.

The statement confirmed that Washington use of force is harmful to international relations. It referred to the cancellation of the Soviet foreign minister to his scheduled meeting with the U.S. secretary of state in protest against the aggression. The statement noted with grave concern that the aggression was fully backed by the U.S. military build up in the Mediterranean basin and the giant arsenals of nuclear arms. It said that this aggression resembles a dangerous shift in the U.S. policy which is based on direct intervention. It revealed that the aggression aims, in a matter of fact, to weaken the prominent role of Great Jamahiriyah in the struggle for peace and standing in the face of imperialist intentions.

The statement called on the U.S. Administration to necessarily abde by U.N. resolutions endorsed on 17 December 1984 which forbid the use of state terrorism's policy. The statement demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean and the implementation of the Soviet proposal of withdrawal of all fleets from the region. The statement stressed the need for the humane alliance against the U.S. terrorist policy which undermines the constructive efforts to establish world peace which may lead to an international confrontation the outcome which no one can predict.

The World Peace Council renewed the confirmation of solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in confronting the aggression, its resistance and its just struggle for its freedom and for peace.

Poem 'Promises' Reagan 'Contemptible' Death

LD020359 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2027 GMT 1 May 86

[Announcer-read poem: "Open letter to the child-killer; video shows cariacatures of President Reagan]

[Excerpt]

You Reagan, the Jews' dog; your days are black;
You are promised the most contemptible death, soon.
You Reagan, you Jews' dog; for your killing of a reassured
child
Your people will pay prices, in tons and tons, everywhere.
Your day has come; you will be picked apart;
You Reagan, the Jews' dog, your days are black,

You are promised the most contemptible death, soon.
Let all generations be witnesses;
The child-killer will be killed;
This is a man's promise; without delay,
His day will be a day to be remembered;
You Reagan, the Jews' dog, your days are black;
You are promised a most contemptible death, soon.
We will teach terrorist Reagan, the failed, the biggest liar;
He has committed destruction [few words indistinct];
Reagan, the Jews' dog; your days are black;
You are promised the most contemptible death, soon.

Communique With Iran Warns U.S. on 'New Aggression'

LD011253 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 May (JANA) — A joint statement was issued today in Tripoli and Tehran at the end of the visit of the two brothers 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, the minister of the Revolutionary Guard Corps of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]. The following is the text of the statement:

A delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran consisting of the brothers: Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister, and Mohsen Rafiqdust, the minister of Revolutionary Guards, accompanied by a politico-military delegation, paid a visit to the SPLAJ from 28 to 30 April 1986 to express the solidarity and the support of the Islamic Iranian revolution and the Iranian people for the Jamahiriyah people against the failed American aggression.

The delegation visited the sites of the bombing of the civilian quarters and inspected the harm caused by the treacherous aggression to children, women, and the aged. The delegation also saw for itself the debris of the planes shot down by the Libyan air defenses, proving the steadfastness and efficacy of the Libyan Arab resistance, which confronted the aggression with valour and determination.

Out of the responsibilities of Libya and Iran as two Islamic revolutions for supporting the Arab and Islamic masses, and for checking the 10th crusading campaign waged by the United States and its allies, the two sides affirm the following:

1. The American aggression on the Jamahiriyah is nothing more than a 10th crusading war led by the United States and Europe and the Zionist enemy against Islam and the Muslims. This is clearly evident by the statement of Reagan at the start of the aggression that "the raids on Libya were directed against Al-Qadhdhafi in his capacity as an Islamic extremist." This statement affirms the objectives and dimensions of the crusading aggression.

2. This tenth crusading campaign will, with full force, be confronted by Libya and Iran, which will mobilize one billion Muslims and embroil them in this battle (?in defense) of their fate, sanctity, and their existence. If this war is waged, it will be an all-out war and not confined to Libya and Iran. It will stretch from the Eastern part of the Muslim world to its Western part. The Islamic revolutions in Libya and Iran are able to lead the Muslims in confronting this crusading campaign. Proceeding from this, the two sides are warning America and Europe against the repercussions of this campaign. They stress that just as when the Muslims won the previous crusading war, the Islamic masses will be able to achieve victory in the tenth crusading war. When Libya and Iran are stressing this, they mean what they are saying.

3. The two sides warn America against any new aggression on the Jamahiriyah and stress that any aggression against the Jamahiriyah will be resisted by Libya and Iran, and by the Islamic masses throughout the Islamic world. They also warn the European countries against any submission to American terrorism and threats. These countries should cancel the aggressive measures which they have taken against Libya. Otherwise, they will be held responsible for the consequences. At the same time, the industrialized countries will shoulder any consequences resulting from imposing political and economic measures against Libya under American pressure and terrorism.

4. Libya and Iran reject the accusation of terror and confirm that Reagan and some of his allies are criminals and killers of children, and that the Black House is the bastion of official terror in the world, and that the Islamic masses are the victims of the American-Atlanticist-Zionist terror, which is represented in political, economic, informationist, psychological, and military terror, and confirmed by the starvation imposed on these masses, and that in confrontation of this terror the whole Islamic land will erupt like a volcano in order to destroy the supports of aggression and its perpetrators.

5. The Zionist-American Marshall plan that was promoted by the Zionist enemy and America, and that is today adopted by the industrial states, is nothing but another crusade in an economic form. It is a plan being financed by the funds of the Arab and Islamic oil, and America has resorted to it after its plans for the confrontation and subjugation of the Islamic popular revolutions failed. This imperialist-Zionist plan is aimed at the tightening of control over the region and will end up making it subordinate to America, and this is another economic crusade working for hte economic invasion of the region and subjecting it to the influence of America and its allies, and hindering the growth and escalation of revolution in it.

6. The Islamic masses all over the Islamic world, from East to West, are requested to kindle their Jihad fervor in order to confront the 10th crusade being led by America and supported by Europe and the Zionist enemy, because the target of this campaign is their religion, sanctity, civilization, existence, and resources. In response to this campaign, the Islamic masses should not accept any restriction or custodianship which prevents them from carrying out their sacred duty: Jihad, revolutiuon and martyrdom.

7. The Libyan side confirms its principled attitudes to the war imposed by the fascist regime in Iraq on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Also, the Iranian side confirms its respect for the sovereignty of neighboring Arab states, and denies any expansionist ambitions in the land of Iraq or others, and adheres to the respect of the will of the Muslim Arab people in Iraq to determine its

future by itself in accordance with its political, social, and ideological choices. Tripoli, 20 Sh'aban 1395 AH, corresponding to 30 April 1986

UN Delegate Discusses Terms for Dialogue With U.S.

PM010936 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
30 Apr-6 May 86 pp 15,16

[Telephone interview with Libyan UN delegate Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki by Salih Qallab in New York; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Qallab] There is talk about mediation between the Jamhiriyah and the United States. Is this mediation true and are you prepared for reconciliation with Washington?
[Al-Turayki] The Libyan Jamahiriyah firmly believes in dialogue; it is prepared for it now as it was prepared for it before. But the United States does not want dialogue; it has chosen confrontation and used aircraft and bombs instead of dialogue. Once again I say that we are prepared for dialogue at any moment provided the United States halts its campaign against us.

[Qallab] Is halting the campaign a precondition by you?
[Al-Turayki] We believe that dialogue, to be successful and to ensure results, calls for the halting of all U.S. measures against us and an end to the military buildup near our territorial waters.

[Qallab] But are you prepared for dialogue?
[Al-Turayki] We are against escalation and for pacification, but it takes two to tango. The United States should reciprocate our desire, but it has chosen the language of escalation, preferring it to the language of dialogue. For this reason we are determined to defend our people and confront the campaign which Washington is waging against us.

[Qallab] What new U.S. escalation do you mean? Are you expecting a new raid?
[Al-Turayki] U.S. fleets are still close to our territorial waters, U.S. aircraft are intercepting civilian aircraft bound for our airports, and Reagan's threats are still continuing.

[Qallab] It is known that Europe has changed its previous stands toward you. Were you surprised by these European stands?
[Al-Turayki] Yes, the European attitude changed as a result of U.S. pressure. France, for example, recently received threats of a U.S economic boycott. We believe that by adopting this attitude Europe acted contrary to its peoples' interests.

[Qallab] What about the Arab summit?
[Al-Turayki] We wonder: If the Arab summit does not meet now when will it meet?

[Qallab] What is impeding holding this summit?
[Al-Turayki] The obstacles lie in the dispute over whether it is going to be an ordinary or extraordinary summit. In our view the summit must be held urgently. And when the Arab kings and presidents meet they can include on the agenda whatever topics they want to discuss.

[Qallab] It appears that after the raid on Libya the United States is trying to open the Syrian file. What sort of strike do you expect against Syria?
[Al-Turayki] We say that there are no direct problems between us and the United States. The problem as far as we are concerned is the Palestinian problem. We reject the premise that the United States should consider killing one individual in some place as terror while it is supporting Israel in killing and terrorizing a whole people, the Palestinian people. For this reason I believe that Syria will be a principal target because its stands are identical with our stands on the Palestinian problem.

[Qallab] But of what nature will the expected strike against Syria be?
[Al-Turayki] I believe that in addition to organizing internal terrorist operations against Syria, the United States will move Israel toward launching a military aggression against Syria.

JANA on Failure of Foreign Ministers Meeting

NC020638 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] JANA has learned that the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Fes has failed to reach agreement on the convening of the Arab summit conference in [words indistinct]. The ministers failed to reach agreement on the agenda and the venue of the conference.

Commenting on this, the JANA Arab affairs editor said: This terrible failure expresses the inability of the Arab regimes and governments to confront America, the enemy of the Arabs, and its NATO and Zionist allies. Thus, the Arab masses have no alternative but to (?liquidate) these governments and regimes [words indistinct] the enemies of their existence who are seeking to destroy them. These governments and regimes have proved that they are unable to [words indistinct] to take a unified stand against the American-NATO crusade of aggression that is directed against the entire Arab nation.

Foreign Minister Delays 'Working' Visit to USSR

GF011754 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic
1 May 86 pp 1,22

[Text] Moscow — Diplomatic sources have said that a visit by the Libyan secretary of the General Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to the USSR has been delayed due to the Arab foreign ministers' conference which began its meetings to prepare for the extraordinary Arab summit concerning the U.S. aggression against Libya.

The sources have affirmed that the visit is not official as was declared but a working visit in which Kamil Hasan Mansur will lead the Libyan side to the joint Libyan-USSR governmental consultative committee. The committee was formed during the summit meeting between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Gorbachev late in 1985 when Mansur was minister of planning. This committee was formed to follow up all agreements and complete and sign that which was not agreed upon during Al-Qadhdhafi's visit, especially the importing of Soviet arms to Libya. Talks on this matter were suspended due to some differences between the two sides, including differences over the missiles which Libya received.

The sources added that recently Moscow, particularly after the U.S. air piracy against Libya, was obliged to dispatch (Katushev), chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations [name and title as published], to Tripoli last month where he held negotiations with Libyan officials on Libya's military demands and his country's readiness to fulfill these demands in the shortest possible time. He also delivered a special message, the first of its kind, from Gorbachev to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the same issue. (Katushev), while in Tripoli, agreed to the convening of the joint governmental consultative committee soon in Moscow for the signing of an arms sales contract, as well as the signing of a consular protocol and other trade, economic, scientific, and technical agreements.

Mansur will probably visit Moscow after the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit.

SUDAN

Agreement Reached on Forming National Government

JN021117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1035 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 2 (SUNA) — An agreement was reached by the national Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) on the formation of a national government comprising in addition to Al-Ummah and DUP, the Islamic National Front, the Sudanese National Party and the southern political parties beside the uprising forces, reliable sources at Al-Ummah and DUP parties told the daily *AL-AYYAM* issued here today.

Moreover the meetings stipulates selection of an independent person to chair the state Supreme Council, the paper reported quoting the same sources. *AL-AYYAM* pinpointed that the current Transitional Military Council Chairman Gen. retired, Siwar al-Dhahab might be chosen as president of the Supremacy Council.

On the other hand, the agreement stipulated the distribution of the ministerial offices as 6 offices to be allocated for *AL-UMMAH* party which include justice, finance, education, energy, health and industry in addition tothe premier which will be posted by al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The DUP will assume the post of deputy premier and other four offices of trade, foreign, interior and information ministers. The Islamic National Front will take 3 posts and the 3 other posts will be allocated for southern parties while one post will be allocated for the Sudanese National Party, the sources said to the daily *AL-AYYAM*. The daily *AL-AYYAM* further outweighed [as received] the Ministry of Defence to be allocated for an independent character from inside the Peoples' Armed Forces.

INF Official on National Government

JN011125 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 1 (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front (INF) acknowledges that the current circumstances in the country necessitate the setting up of a strong national government.

But the Islamic National Front's envision for such a government is far away from that of the Ummah and the Democratic Unionist (DUP) parties, the (INF) Politbureau Secretary Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad said. He further elaborated that the (INF) proposed government should be effective harmonious coherent and formed of the political forces that have considerable weight in the Constituent Assembly (parliament).

The upcoming government should be based on a charter tackling all citizens essental issues Muhammad asserted, affirming that the (INF) would abide by the national commitment to the national unity. The (INF) pledges in case of the failure of the current efforts to set up a national government to carry out a responsible and honest new role in the opposition Muhammad concluded his statement to *AL-AYYAM* daily issued here Thursday [1 May].

NP Chief Wants INC, SCP in Government

JN011128 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 1 (SUNA) — Sudanese National Party (SNP) Chairman Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush called for the participation of the Islamic National Front and Sudanese Communist Party in the upcoming government. In a press statement to SUNA Ghabbush said the formation of a national unity government is baseless because of the differences in the political area. The current situation in the country is in need for a national government comprising all political powers to satisfy the peoples demands and interests.

Southern Representation Demanded

JN011750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 1 (SUNA) — The secretary general of the Sudanese African People's Congress Organization (SAPCO), a southern political party, has demanded the representation of the southerners by the one-third of the constitutional corporations about to be formed. In a press statement released here today, SAPCO secretary general said his party, SANU, the Federal Party and the Progressive People's Party (P.P.P.) which have 21 deputies in the Constituent Assembly, will coordinate with each other for the right of the southern area. SAPC secretary general urged the northern political factions to represent the southern parties, saying the representation is a democratic right.

SAPCO will adopt decentralization in governing Sudan, but it will not be a price for implementation of Islamic sharia law, he added. The secretary general of SAPCO called for holding the constitutional conference to achieve stability in the country.

Anya Nya II Seeks Role

JN021039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The Anya Nya II critisized Thursday [1 May] what it described as concentration of the northern parties on SPLM activities as regards their attempts to solve the south Sudan problem. Speaking to SUNA here yesterday member of Anya Nya Executive Committee Hoth Luak warned from the negligence of Anya Nya role saying that this would lead to the complication of the problem.

Anya Nya is ready to realize peace in south Sudan in collaboration with the northern political parties he added. Luak reaffirmed that the solution of south Sudan's problem was not confined to Garangs attitude adding that the incoming government should not agree to the admittance of Garang's supporter to the new government. He said that the results of the recent elections in the south were not accurate where some election officers attempted to impede the elections process in some areas there in pretext of security instability.

He noted that the call for the south unification in one region should be determined by the citizens themselves following the attainment of peace there.

Siwar al-Dhahab Interviewed on Summit, Ethiopia

GF011116 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 1 May (WAKH) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] in Sudan has stated that the emergency Arab summit must not be restricted to the discussion of the U.S. aggression against Libya, but must also deal with other issues, such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and other necessary issues.

In an interview published today in the Al-Shariqah newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, General Siwar Al-Dhahab stated that Sudan's stand would be clear and specific in supporting these issues. He affirmed his country's condemnation of the U.S. aggression against Libya and said that although relations with the United States continue, it has reduced the number of its diplomats in Sudan on the pretext that the situation there is not reassuring following the incident in which a U.S. diplomat was wounded in Sudan.

On the issue of the integration between Egypt and Sudan, General Siwar al-Dhahab noted that there is an old agreement between the two countries which provides for the establishment of joint committees which, after holding meetings, would submit their recommendations on the possible future of integration. He added that the decision of the Council of Ministers to suspend some integration organs in Sudan resulted from the fact that the brothers in Egypt suspended some of these same organs, but that this does not mean that integration would go through a period of freezing. He said however, that there are studied proposals which would be dealt with by the future government to follow the best method to achieve integration and to determine what the two peoples want from it.

Concerning Sudan's relations with Ethiopia, the TMC chairman said: It is clear during this period that Ethiopia's response has not been on the level that we had hoped for. Perhaps it has its reasons. However, for our part, we see no strong reasons to prevent the restoration of good relations with Ethiopia and on the fine level for which we hope. General Siwar al-Dhahab stated that he would accept the post of chairman of the Sudanese Sovereignty Council if the various political forces are unanimous in nominating him for it.

Siwar al-Dhahab Delivers May Day Address

JN011204 Khartoum SUNA in English 1023 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Khartoum May 1, (SUNA) — Chairman of the caretaker military council Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab has reiterated that the trade union movement is the corner-stone in attaining social and economic progress. In an address he delivered yesterday marking the anniversary of the workers day Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab said that the occasion coincides with the new Sudanese democratic experiment. He noted that the trade union work should be based on unity and solidarity in a bid to realize the interests of the workers.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab commended the consciousness of the Sudanese trade union movement as regards the challenges facing Sudan. He indicated that victory and achievement could be realized through faithfulness and self-denied. He called on the trade union movement to create suitable means for doubling production and legalizing work relations. He greeted the martyrs of the workers trade union in Sudan.

Bomb Threat Received at Prime Minister's Office

JN021104 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — The newspaper *AL-AYYAM* said today that Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah's office was evacuated yesterday following a telephone call from a person claiming he was Brigadier General 'Ali Yusuf of military intelligence. He warned that there was a bomb at the prime minister's office and that he would arrive in 10 minutes to defuse it. Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah was getting ready to receive U.S. ambassador in Khartoum Hume Alexander Horan. Following the telephone call, a team from the police criminal laboratory in the capital inspected the prime minister's offices and conducted a thorough search for the alleged bomb.

It is noteworthy that the telephone call came half an hour before the meeting with the U.S. ambassador. The meeting was held in the senior guests' hall. The secretary who answered the call asserted that that it came from a place where there is a microwave network. The criminal laboratory team has explained that preliminary investigatiosn disclosed that an officer named Brig Gen 'Ali Yusuf does not exist in the Armed Forces or the police. *AL-AYYAM* says that preliminary investigations revealed that only the Armed Forces and some higher state bodies have a microwave apparatus, and that this will help narrow the suspects in the investigations.

SPLA Units Claim Death of 13 in Landmine Explosion

EA011547 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpts] Thirteen enemy soldiers were killed and 11 wounded when the truck in which they were travelling detonated a landmine laid by SPLA units of Cobra Battalion between Jummayzah and Mongalla. In a separate development, a Magirus vehicle was blown up inside Bor town on 24 April by a landmine laid by a unit of Hadid battalion, led by Lieutenant Paul Deng.

Army,'Friendly Forces' Capture Rebel Base

JN021100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 May (SUNA) — An authoritative source at the Army's General Command told SUNA that the Army and friendly forces have recently captured a major rebel supply base in the Upper Nile Province near the Ethiopian border after three days of fighting.

The source said the friendly forces had captured the base located in a place called (Bolting) in collaboration with the government troops. He said after three days of fighting the friendly forces swept the rebels base killing a number of Garang troops and the survivors fled inside Ethiopia. The source said the base comprises large stores for weapons ammunitions logistics machineries and heavy artillery. He said food supplies and military logistic were delivered to the base directly from inside Ethiopia by trucks and air.

The source did not say when the base was captured but he said the friendly forces had captured two jeeps mounted with anti-tank 106mm, large quantities of arms, ammunition, different kinds of landmines, equipment and machineries.

On the other hand, confirmed reports said that the forces of Sultan Isma'il had facilitated the withdrawal of government troops from Fashala. it was conducted according to the (word indistinct] of the Army General Command.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Summarizes Oil Slump Impact

LD011948 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1339 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 May (KUNA) — Tunisian Prime Minister and Interior Minister [as received] Mohamed Mzali announced here today that the losses incurred by the budget in his country due to the recent slump in oil prices reached 200 million Tunisian dinars, that is about $270 million.

In a speech to a mass rally on the occasion of May Day he admitted that his government is facing economic difficulties both at the internal and external levels due to the obstacles raised by some European states in the path of Tunisian exports on the one hand, and due to the rise in the prices of raw materials imported by Tunisia from international markets on the other, in addition to the drop in prices of Tunisian oil and phosphoric acid.

He pointed out that the deficit in Tunisian trade with the EEC is of the order of 650 million Tunisian dinars, that is about $1 billion. He said: "Tunisia is suffering from the international economic jungle law, and from the international economic crisis which is almost stifling."

He affirmed, however, that his government has been able to mitigate the economic difficulties faced by his country through fruitful cooperation with the fraternal Arab states and with other friendly states by opening up new markets for Tunisian products in these states. He underlined in this context that his government has been able to find new markets for Tunisian farm produce in the Arab Gulf states, and that it began exporting cement to Spain recently.

Mr Mzali urged Tunisians to show solidarity with the government to face up to the economic difficulties, while announcing that his government has decided to grant as of today a 10 dinar-a-month allowance to family men with four children or more. It has also decided to grant financial assistance to some 80,000 peasant families as of next July, and this assistance will constitute a continuous income for them. He said that his government has also decided to increase the allowances for widows and orphans, and pensioneers' salaries.

Sources Say Tunisia Wants To Withdraw From OAPEC

LD020852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0824 GMT 2 May 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 2 May (KUNA) — High-level Arab oil sources here today disclosed that Tunisia recently officially put forward a request to withdraw from the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, OAPEC, after being a member for 3 years only and that this request will be submitted to the Ministerial Council of the Organization to be held here this Tuesday. The sources informed KUNA that Tunisia requested withdrawal from membership of the organization giving the excuse "that it owns oil of little significance, a matter which does not require remaining in the organization."

ETHIOPIA

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam May Day Speech

EA012303 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0626 GMT 1 May 86

[May Day Speech by PMAC Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam at Revolution Square in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Dear workers on all fronts of the struggle, farmers, intelligentsia, members of our revolutionary forces, all the true sons of mother Ethiopia, honored guests, and dear comrades: It is with great happiness that I say congratulations on this May Day. This day commemorates the call for struggle of international workers who are the moving force behind work, which is the human deed for the consolidation of the identity, development, and prosperity of mankind.

This time last year our main concern was the implementation of the plan drafted by our party to withstand the very serious natural disaster that affected our motherland and compatriots. In this respect we have been able to consolidate results that have secured for us an international reputation as well through the rapid activities of our people in all spheres and directions. We have saved the lives of numerous numbers of our compatriots. We have [helped] establish many of them at a level from which they can lead better lives. Though the number of compatriots who require partial or full assistance is not insignificant even now, it is believed that our people and those who helped us have lighter consciences, since that horrifying shadow that hung over our compatriots has been lifted. Encouraged by the results achieved, we are confident that we will gradually enable our affected compatriots to become self sufficient with additional help from within the country and from abroad.

My dear compatriots, we celebrate this current international workers day with satisfaction over the tasks we have accomplished in various sectors, which will contribute greatly to our development, and in anticipation of our plans for the future, which herald bright hopes. It is known that our current principal historical mission is to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. In this respect the primary and basic issue is the drafting of the Constitution on which our country will be administered in the future. The commission entrusted by decree with the responsibility for preparing this historically important document has prepared the draft to be discussed by the people.

Therefore, one of our upcoming important national issues will be the discussion held on the draft Constitution by the people of Ethiopia. The Constitution is a crucial issue that will give a legal foundation to important issues that required the sweat and blood of numerous citizens and which will guarantee our future development and popular goals. Therefore, It must be regarded with reverence and a feeling of deep national responsibility. Since the Constitution will henceforth be the source governing all common or individual situations, rights, and duties, it is the obligation of all workers to properly utilize the right they have been given beforehand to discuss the Constitution. Under the Constitution the working people of Ethiopia will ensure their direct assumption of power for the first time in the history of the country. It will be historically important, since the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be established and administered by it.

The draft Constitution will be enhanced and shaped by public discussion and will finally be legalized by the resolution of the people. On the basis of this Constitution, a people's democratic government will be formed through election by the people and a historical transformation where the people will fully implement their power will be made. In order to properly value the sacrifices made to fulfill the new popular political system and enable the people to directly consolidate power, it is necessary to go back and delve deeply into the origins and goals of the revolution. The goal of our revolution was not to take power out of the hands of the rulers of the feudal system and hand it over to those who could easilyassume power, but to hand it over to the working people who have been oppressed. Even so, it was necessary to handle the situation carefully due to the competition permitted to people barred from political participation by feudals, capitalists and petit bourgeoisie, who disguised their form and were eager. [as heard]

Due to this situation, it took us this much time to develop the consciousness of the working people and coordinate their strength through organization. Therefore, we have today been able to reach the eve of the period in which we are going to establish a government with the true people's power of workers, farmers, and other workers of our country. This government will be one in which the equality and common prosperity of all the country's workers and nationalities will be assured.

The goal of our revolution was not to topple a system of exploitation and replace it with another similar system of sharp exploiters in the name of democracy. It still is not. Our revolution's clear and sincere goal is to ensure the ownership of power and the supremacy of the working people. Thus, it became necessary to defend against repeated attacks from internal and external reaction and international imperialism. It is clear that [it is the same] today because of our genuine popular stand. Even so, as we are currently in an extremely decisive historical era, we shall continue along our path without being distracted. According to our pledge at the inception of the revolution, we will make all the necessary sacrifices until the worker, farmer, and all the working people qualify to directly hold power. [applause]

Dear Compatriots, as history proves, the key question in any revolution is the question of power. This issue becomes crucial to the public when power is transferred from one class to another. The takeover of power within a limited class, between groups who differ only in form, will not be decisive, since it will not result in a change of content. Its implementation cannot be revolution. In this respect, when the situation in our country is analyzed it is clear to all that the situation in our country is a metamorphosis which transferred power from feudals and imperialist lackeys to the working people. Therefore, it has required major sacrifices.

While the question of power is a primary and decisive issue in the progress of a revolution, it should not be regarded as the final goal. That is why the revolution has been focusing on organizing the country's economic and social affairs based on the desires and aims of the people. In this respect, it has been possible to create a promising situation through the special emphasis placed by our party and revolutionary government on the natural calamity that has recently wreaked havoc on us.

As for the results of the new life embarked upon by our citizens, we have moved through the resettlement program, which is one of our methods of permanently dealing with the drought; the results of the program can be readily seen today. Today our resettlement villages, like other villages, are hives of productive activity. The settlers are supporting themselves, according to the prevailing situation, through their active joint and individual efforts to free themselves from governmental assistance. In particular, they are expected to become fully self-sufficient next year. It is a fact that the continuous contribution of the workers of various organizations and departments who have rallied alongside the settlers is crucial for the realization of this goal.

Today our party's cadres and various professionals in resettlement areas are working between 13 and 16 hours a day. If the necessary goods and services are provided, there is no reason why our compatriots will not be fully self sufficient in terms of food next year. In the name of our party, government, and all the people, I thank all those who are making relentless efforts in the resettlement areas. [applause] The new work ethic being developed around resettlement areas is exemplary and should serve as a lesson to many parts of our country.

Besides the resettlement activity, the activities being carried out in farming in general are also highly valued. The farmers' efforts, especially in some parts of our country, to keep the land from lying idle and to increase production are very encouraging. Even though the irrigated farming embarked upon by harnessing the rivers still needs to be extended, one can say that nevertheless it has opened a new chapter in freeing our country's farming stage by stage, from the problems of nature.

Efforts demonstrated by the workers in towns to be creative in increasing production and in the work they have embarked upon to produce spare parts economically is one aspect of a new culture; this aspect should be encouraged and intensified for further productivity. In general, the workers' development efforts, both in the urban and rural areas, are being strengthened further.

Nevertheless, in view of the struggle that sill confronts us in our efforts to satisfy even our basic necessities and in view of the evident situation we are in, we need without question to redouble our efforts and step up our efforts. As I have tried to state at various times, since our problems emanate basically from our backwardness, we cannot get rid of them through efforts in just one period or through just the improvements of one or two productive seasons. In order to free oneself from backwardness, it is necessary to extend scientific and technological benefits to the rural areas so as to make the farmer not just self-sufficient but also to ensure that he produces enough to meet the needs of the urban people and produces all that is necessary for industrial development. In order to raise agricultural productivity to this stage, it is imperative that research work be expanded and strengthened and that scientific agricultural methods, as well as tractors and various other modern agricultural services, be available to the farmer. There is no alternative to expanding irrigation services in order to free farming from the problems of nature and to make it productive.

It is clear that unless we make efforts in this way, to free our farming from backwardness, we shall not be free from the pressures of climatic changes. Our country's climatic condition has shown some improvement since last year, and hence we are now in a better situation. So far this year the brief periods of rainfall have been sufficient, except in the Red Sea area and the western frontiers of the country. Even though we cannot be totally certain, from what we can observe now it is expected that the coming rains will be satisfactory. Nevertheless, as we can observe from our previous experiences, it is not possible to accurately predict that the climatic conditions in the coming years will always be satisfactory. Hence, we must make more efforts this year to make full use of this good opportunity. Special efforts need to be made in each area in order to store as much rain water as possible.

We need to realize that when the efforts made by each area to help itself are added up at the national level, the results will be very great. Hence, unless each area does not facilitate and create conditions for self-assistance, there will be no reliable alternative whereby we can become self-sufficient at the national level. It is necessary to placeemphasis on backyard farming and livestock rearing within this activity of self-assistance embarked upon by each area. Dear comrades, as is known, one of the programs we have embarked upon in order to change the lives of the rural people is the gathering of the peasants in villgaes.

As we have tried to inform the people at every opportunity, this program has extensive and fundamental aims and objectives. First, as anyone can observe, one of the objectives of the villages program is to facilitate conditions whereby peasants who have been living on widely scattered farms can help each other in eliminating their social problems and where they can jointly obtain government support. This is also one of the solutions for freeing our country from backwardness by properly implementing science and technology in the rural areas. As long as we say we are going to build socialism in our country then it is important to properly plan needs, production, and distribution and there is no alternative but to make the rural areas the beneficiaries of this.

In any social system, increasing productivity requires progress toward specialization. The habit of each individual trying to produce only for his own needs is one type of behavior in a backward production system. So, in order to be freed from this situation and strengthen agricultural productivity, each area should concentrate on the product which it can best produce. The gathering of peasants into villages is one of the principal conditions necessary in order to study and plan each area's production focus, make it benefit from modern technology, and make the peasant not just self-sufficient, but allow him to produce enough for national consumption.

The peasant program, when its social benefits are viewed, facilitates a situation for providing clean water for both man and animals, health services, schools, roads, banks, modern storage facilities, warehouses, retail shops for industrial products, and modern agricultural equipment.

I want to take this opportunity to point out that the government is cooperating with the peasants and making great efforts to fulfill these needs. These services, as a result of their nature, cannot be provided just for each individual but require joint usage, and hence the gathering of people in one area is decisive for their distribution. Concerning water in particular, even though great changes have been made during the revolutionary years, today water is still a basic question in the rural areas. Hence, coordinated efforts are being made to provide adequate water to those peasants and their livestock who have been gathered in villages. The problems that our mothers and sisters face as a result of shortages of mills is clear. Since it is not beyond our country's capacity to change the face of the rural area, we will facilitate conditions whereby the problems of those peasants gathered in villages can be solved urgently. The formulation of a credit policy conducive to providing technological products which increase productivity is imperative. In this respect, special consideration has been given to the peasant in the credit policy which has been formulated in a new manner.

In this new credit policy, in order to support the peasants' efforts to increase productivity, the interest rates for fertilizers, seeds, and agricultural equipment will be reduced from the average of 9 to 12 percent to about 5 percent. [applause] A system has been formulated whereby the peasants' share in the country's annual credit plan will increase in accordance with the peasants' contribution to the economy.

Comrades: Even though there have been improvements, one problem that we have not satisfactorily solved is the problem of the exchange of goods and the spiralling costs. Better efforts have been made this year to provide industrial products through cooperatives to the rural area. Retail prices of any industrial product charged by state and individual traders differ by a factor of three or four, and it is not difficult to see that steps taken to improve the [word indistinct] of the government sector have brought about better conditions for the peasants. Even though great efforts have been made to formulate a system whereby the peasants' produce is available to the workers under government pricing, the result has not been as satisfactory as expected. The workers', and in general the urban dwellers' purchasing power has not improved much. There are many steps which need to be taken to strengthen government trade organizations in order to solve the problems in the area of the exchange and distribution of goods.

In regard to improving workers' living standards, the exchange and distribution of goods is given special emphasis. There is no alternative but to increase mass participation in retail business in addition to strengthening and expanding government trade organizations and increasing their role. The people's system will prevail in the retail business when the workers come together and establish consumer cooperatives in the cities, rural areas, residential, and business areas; directly participate in the task of exchange and distribution; and when their power to provide goods for themselves and by themselves is strengthened.

The consumer cooperatives will not be built from scratch but on the basis of the existing people's shops through better organization. Consumer cooperatives are public organizations which will be established by residents of a given area voluntarily by coordinating their skills and finances. Their main objective will be to provide the members with the industrial and agricultural produce they need at appropriate prices. In order to bring this about, a policy has been prepared to follow up and strengthen activities to establish consumer cooperatives in towns and rural areas and the government has facilitated conditions whereby this problem will be alleviated.

One of the main issues which needs to be emphasized in improving the lives of the salaried workers is the alleviation of the existing problem of salary payment. Studies have been undertaken to solve this problem inherited from the previous system. The main focus of this research is to adjust the disorganized salary system in a scientific manner. It will help formulate methods whereby the complexity, difficulty, and nature of work in the economy will be taken into consideration in order to create a system in which there is equal pay for equal work and payment according to capability and the nature of the work.

Another aim of the salary review is to regulate ways whereby salary increases are tied to workers' productivity, whereby each organization can minimize its overhead and produce quality products for additional profit while also providing various incentives to workers. In short, the aim of the salary study is to change the disorganized old system and establish a system whereby the workers' living standards increase in line with productivity. Conditions will be created whereby this study is completed within a short time and is implemented.

The other sector that will be given more attention is the recently established housing policy which is aimed at improving the lives of urban working people. The major task will be implementing this policy properly. Since the objective of the policy falls within the context of the construction of a new society, that is the improvement of the living standards of the working masses, concrete steps have been taken to enable the working people to participate in getting low cost housing. Hence, the country's policy on loans through the activities of the housing cooperatives has reduced the interest on housing loans to 4.5 percent in order to encourage and assist housing construction. [applause]

In addition to this, the price of cement has been reduced. In line with this policy on housing, continuous steps to help assist the expansion of housing construction will be taken. What remains is for the working people to take this opportunity and help themselves; everyone should work for the expansion of the housing cooperatives.

Beloved Compatriots: As I have tried to explain on various occasions, it is of paramount importance to understand our present situation and thus to create a favorable situation for the enhancement of the development of our country in order to speed up our economic and social development. In line with this, we have stressed the need to develop the habit of living thriftily in accordance with our country's resources. In this respect, various steps have been taken to avoid a [high] standard of living and to diminish the supply of consumer commodities which are beyond our means such as dress fashions and vehicles. These steps are making a substantial contribution toward relieving the pressure and making continuous use of local products. Even though it is possible to give a detailed account of the advantages of these steps, it will suffice to point out the results achieved through the control of the use of government vehicles and the rationing of fuel.

The steps taken since March 1984 to enable government vehicles and in particular fuel to be used only for official purposes has not only reduced the wear and tear on government vehicles but it has brought great advantages in the saving of fuel. In this respect, in the past 9 months, since fuel rationing was implemented from 1 April 1984 to 7 January 1985, 33.5 million liters of fuel or 34 million birr, has been saved compared to the previous year. [applause]

This saving is very important for it has been achieved at a time when a large quantity of fuel has been needed for the additional vehicles brought into our country to assist our drought-stricken compatriots who have been affected due to the imbalance of weather conditions evident in our country. Many development activities have been carried out in resettling our compatriots in the various fertile parts of our country. What we can learn from this very limited experience is that if every citizen and every government and public organization gives the proper and sincere attention to the development of his beloved motherland by its citizens, it is possible to achieve great results in a short time. Therefore, by utilizing our time, let us struggle to rid ourselves of our problems, above all to avoid being aid recipients, and to occupy a respectable place in the international community.

Working people of Ethiopia, as I have tried to explain earlier, our desire and effort is to be free of backwardness and draw closer, as quickly as possible, to a better life. This is our sincere unwavering stand, even though our struggle is also with our enemies who are opponents of our identity and development. Therefore, we must not be lax in this respect as well. As we have learned from experience gained over the last years, as soon as we near a step toward our popular goal, our enemies will not hesitate to try and block us with everything in their power. Even now it is clear that our enemies are sleepless in the face of the fact that we are on the eve of establishing the people's democratic republic, under which the working people will ensure their supremacy and which will occupy a unique spot in our country's history. Therefore, I would like to remind all citizens that in addition to the obligations being shouldered by the revolutionary forces, they will have to be more alert and prepared to thwart any enemy activity.

Even so, we will not deny our hand of peace to those who come seeking peace. We will stand alongside those from near and far who stand for the honorable aims of mutual well being, peace, and prosperity.

In the spirit of this international workers honorable celebrations, we would like to express our solidarity with those struggling for their identity and freedom in any part of the world. In particular those people dying in the struggle for justice in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America and all those throughout the world struggling for peace, democracy, social development, and socialism. [applause]

May international proletarianism live forever. The People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia will be established through our struggle. Thank you. [applause]

KENYA

President Daniel arap Moi Delivers May Day Speech

EA020903 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1038 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today called on all firms except for shops and restaurants to implement the 5-day working week. The president said that Saturday was too short for any meaningful work to be done while some workers needed the day for worship. President Moi was addressing a mammoth crowd of workers at the Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi when he led the nation in marking the Labor Day.

The president further stated that he refused to go to the coronation of the king of Swaziland last week because he could not sit together or talk to prime minister P. Botha of South Africa. He said that Botha and his government were unacceptable until all the people of South Africa were allowed to live in complete freedom and their human dignity respected. President Moi said Botha should release black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and other nationalists and implement a new constitution which guaranteed the freedom of all races in South Africa. He said the situation where Botha picked only a few people of his own choice was mere whitewash designed to hoodwink the international community.

Touching on the functions of the Kenya Industrial Court, President Moi announced that the government will take action to amend the relevant laws to provide for additional jurists in order to strengthen the court. The president noted that this would further hasten the settlement of industrial disputes. And paying tribute to the Industrial Court for its good work over the years, President Moi said it was uniquely a Kenyan institution. Kenya was acknowledged as a country with one of the most practical labor legislation and effective machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes he added. The president pointed out that industrial peace was a fundamental requirement for the success of Kenya's economic development that should continue to be maintaiend and in which both workers and employers had a stake.

Touching on the forthcoming trade union elections in the country, President Moi noted that Kenyan workers looked forward to electing representatives who are both able and determined to lead them in harnessing their efforts into more productive activities for the best of all. He said the elections of the right leadership in the labor movement was of special significance especially now that the country has just launched a blueprint on the strategy for a renewed growth of the economy for the rest of the century.

The president observed that while higher salaries were necessary, workers' representatives needed to look into more dynamic ways of improving the welfare of the their workers. These included calling for housing schemes for workers and seeking ways for them to participate more actively in the ownership of the enterprises they worked for, he advised.

On unemployment, President Moi said that the trade union movement had a crucial role to play in alleviating the problem.

Noting that one of the solutions was to strike a realistic balance between the resources used to reward those already employed and the amount of investment to create further employment opportunities for those entering the labor market every year, he stressed that every Kenyan had an important part to play in increasing productivity by utilizing the resources at the country's disposal more efficiently and producing goods and services at cheaper costs. This way there would be higher savings for further investment he said. Noting that unemployment must be viewed together with the problem of high population growth, the president said the government would continue to give the necessary support and incentives to the agriculture, informal [as heard], and manufacturing sectors for domestic and export markets in an effort to generate job opportunities.

On retirement benefits President Moi told the workers that the government was deeply concerned with the delays that workers experienced in obtaining payments from the National Social Security Fund, NSSF. Workers should be glad to know that in addition to the proposed amendments to the NSSF Act to be discussed in Parliament this year, the government has introduced management procedures to enable workers to be paid their dues without delay.

The president, who paid tribute to the dynamism and determination of Kenyan workers which had enabled the country to achieve rapid growth, reminded Kenyans that they should not allow the stable foundation to be destroyed by a few selfish and evil minded individuals.

THE STANDARD Reports 37 Killed in Mara Region Ambush

EA010839 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
1 May 86 p 24

["37 Killed in Ambush," by *THE STANDARD* reporter]

[Text] Thirty-seven people were killed and others injured in a bloody encounter between Gibaso villagers of Tarime and a group of other people who were tracking cattle rustlers in Mara region.

The weekend killings were narrated by the Serengeti District commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Laban Makunege, who said the victims were ambushed as they were walking towards Gibaso Village from Bunchanchari Village, where some 60 head of cattle were stolen. They had set out to follow the foot marks of the rustlers.

Guns, spears, bows, and arrows were used in the ambush, killing 37 people and wounding others. No reasons for the ambush were given. About half of the victims were identified by early this week, and the police were meanwhile busy trying to keep the peace in the area following the incident.

Cattle rustling is a major problem in the region and has frequently led to violence. Two years ago 46 people were killed in a similar clash between local militia, villagers, and cattle thieves.

SOMALIA

President Barre Addresses Rally on Eve of May Day

EA011200 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0530 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre at a rally on the eve of May Day in Merca — recorded]

[Text] Good day, comrades. [Applause] for some time now, there has been a campaign to create confusion among the Somali people. A protracted war has been waged against our people, a war which aims to divide the people along tribal lines. A war which aims to create confusion in the minds of the Somali people, a war on our economy. You all know who has been behind that dirty war: it is colonialists of course.

At what level were the Somali people during the birth of our revolution? What were they at that time? What achievements had they made then? The truth is, all these vehicles you see here today were not there. People had to use military vehicles when it came to travelling to attend [celebrations]. It is obvious that once the people collectively use their energy and brains, the result attained is clear beyond any doubt.

El Challe, prior to this rally, El Challe was an orientation center. We have all gone through this center at one time or another. Youth, workers, farmers, cooperators, nomads, pastoralists, and the rest have all been through this center. We made this center a headquarters at which our people could be turned into revolutionaries. The center, where our people receivedideological education and political education, also served as a health institution where the sick were treated.

Having said that, on the significance of May Day — which we are celebrating today — for all Somali workers, be they members of a trade union or otherwise, today they vividly said no to revisionists; no to misguided elements. Despite the fact that we are hungary, we will continue with our revolution to liberate ourselves from imperialism. In the name of Allah I can say that the Somali citizens are a free people. [applause] In the name Allah, the General Federation of Somali Trade Unions is an independent union. The Somali workers who do not belong to any union are also independent.

The oppression we were subjected to for the past 9 years, the lies we were told in these difficult years have been unbearable. We were brainwashed; our economy was ruined; we suffered all sorts of sabotage; I can assure you that to date they have not given up their ploys. They are continuing with the struggle, day and night. All those who are taking part in this rally and others who are taking part in similar rallies elsewhere in the SDR are committed to achieving economic, political, and social advancement. Those opposed to the achievements of the above mentioned goals are the elements opposed to any development. Believe me they are doomed. You, the progressive forces, will triumph. [applause] I am a witness to the crimes they have committed, and I know what your intentions are. I know that those destructive elements are the ones who ruined what you have labored so hard to build.

Let me turn again to this, to Labor Day. When we resolved to manage our own affairs, we said that the workers are the backbone of the Somali people in respect to their own development. The workers play a principal role in the country's life. When I said that the worker is the backbone of the nation, I meant that if someone breaks his backbone, he cannot work. In view of that, no nation therefore can attain its goals if its workers are not a committed group. The antidesertification campaign which culminated in this rally was indeed a very important undertaking. Afforestation is part of our economic development because if we do not halt the encroachment of the desert the result will be catastrophic.

Our previous work in that direction has borne fruit.

Today, that area which was once a desert, is today the home of some beautiful wildlife. I mean big game. That area was transformed by workers' muscles. The work you have done today is of great importance. Thank you very much. I once again thank you in the name of the Somali people. This is the greatest war that you have waged against starvation, against our enemies, against the revisionists, and the detractors of our progress; a war against loitering and weak characters.

In 17 years, all that we have accomplished is not visible to us but only our true friends can tell you the truth. We have achieved miracles in all directions. May I ask you one question? In those 9 years had it not been for the problems we encountered, I think today we could have made great strides in every direction. Today we could have obtained self-sufficiency in our food requirements, we could have eradicated disease and poverty. We are just about to eradicate illiteracy. We have withstood all the problems with courage and dedication which few could match. You all know that we have resolved to reidentify our enemies, identify our capabilities, nationality, and unity. We have resolved to correct mistakes we inherited and to awaken from sleep, and endeavor to be more successful than we have so far been. We have resolved to develop our economy, aim for higher goals, increase our self-confidence, to refuse to be divided, and to fight tribalism from all directions, and to combat corruption, nepotism, and injustice. That is what the new party action program is all about.

The true enemies of the Somalis are illiteracy, hunger, disease, and imperialism. Imperialists are working hard to see that they distract us from our goals. The enemy has to be identified and eliminated. We have to distinguish our friends from our enemies. We can only achieve our objectives by being united and by redoubling our efforts in obtaining our objectives. We all have to collectively eradicate all bad elements in our society.

We have been endeavoring to avoid being beggars and being dependent on someone else. It is an ugly thing indeed. We said in those days that the Somali nation's flag should be flying high. But the Somali flag could fly high only if the treasury is in a healthy position. I mean when it is in a position to meet the requirements of the masses, in all sectors of our life. But my dear citizens, if the government went broke, all those requirements could never be met.

Taxes play a very vital role in the development of every nation. All those fellows you see going around collecting taxes are doing so for your own interest. Tax evaders have to be fought everywhere. There can be no excuse for nonpayment of taxes. People have to be educated about the importance of taxes and their payment.

You are all aware that we met with the Ethiopian leader Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam in Djibouti, I told you before and I am repeating it again today. I told him that we have been enemies for centuries and that although God has created us, he is in the Horn of Africa, and that since none of us would ever leave this region, I said that it would have been a healthy idea for both countries to divert the huge sums of money they are spending on armaments to development and thus enhance development and obtain a permanent solution to the age old and thorny issue of the Horn of Africa conflict. I wish all the workers great success. Good luck, and thank you.

Foreign Minister Departs for Arab Summit in Fes

EA011538 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 1 May 86

[Summary] The SDR Foreign Minister, Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, left for Fes, Morocco, last night to attend the Arab League Summit due to open on Saturday.

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Delivers May Day Address

EA012059 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0852 GMT 1 May 86

[Speech by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at May Day celebrations at the national stadium in Dar es Salaam — live]

[Excerpts] Ndugu workers and Ndugu citizens. First of all I wish to thank all Tanzanian workers and wish them blessings for the future. Secondly, I wish, on your behalf, to thank Dar es Salaam regional leaders for their generous welcome and agreement to host this year's May Day celebrations.

Ndugu chairman [of the Union of Tanzania Workers], for the last 6 months our economy has entered a very difficult period due to a multitude of factors. Among these factors is the rapid increase [as heard] in the price of oil which consumes a very large portion of our national income. The increased oil prices [as heard] have caused Western industrialized nations to greatly increase the prices of their products to ensure that they are not left behind in the evil race of increasing prices. And as if that blow was not enough, the industrialized nations have plotted to reduce the prices of goods produced by Third World farmers. In such circumstances our economic crisis will continue to worsen. We do not expect the situation to change for the better in the coming 18 months.

Citizens, I beg you, let us continue tightening our belts. My hope is that as darkness continues to loom so does the brightness of the morning dawn and ultimately the sun's heat continues to get nearer. [applause] A combination of the factors I have just listed, in addition to a decrease in our cash crop production, has greatly reduced our ability to acquire foreign exchange. And due to a lack of foreign exchange we are unable to import spare parts and raw materials to meet the demands of our factories. The result of this situation is a lack of essential requirements in our factories and shops, a fact that has produced the phenomena of racketeering, smuggling, and exorbitant prices.

The high prices do not pose a problem to either a racketeer or a smuggler, against whom, citizens, we must cooperate in fighting. The high prices constitute a problem and a very heavy burden to ordinary and faithful citizens, particularly to those in the lower income bracket. The worker's salary today is like a goat'stail, it is too short, you cannot even use it to whisk away a fly that has settled on you. That is the case of the worker's salaries. It is a problem. In spite of all that, our workers have shown maturity. They have endured patiently in a civilized manner. Their gentlemanly behavior is exemplary. This stems from their awareness of the situation of their country, Let me, then, commiserate with and congratulate all the workers at the same time.

I would expect a government official who is sufficiently knowledgeable about the condition of his fellow workers today to use this opportunity to declare an increase in salaries [applause]. Unfortunately brother workers it cannot be done, since there is a presidential commission chaired by Ndugu Nsekela responsible for consulting the government before such a decision is made. The government, brothers, is patiently awaiting the commission's report. The government intends to raise the salaries of the lowest paid in accordance with the country's abilities. Similarly, those in the middle and higher brackets will have some tax increases or reductions. But what I can say here today is this: Let us continue to endure, because there is always a silver lining. Mwalimu Nyerere once said: You cannot cook your food until the water boils, so let us wait until the water boils.

The major thing to think about before we consider reducing costs of industrial production is stepping up agricultural production to beyond or at least up to the level it was at before. Statistics show, for example, that food production has been decreasing year by year, while the consumer population is rapidly increasing. If we start with corn production, for example, the statistics tell us this crop has fallen from 222,500 tons in 1978 to just 89,000 tons in 1984/85. Rice has fallen from 60,800 tons in 1971 to 25,000 tons. Wheat has fallen from 56,000 tons in 1971 to just 33,000 tons in 1984/85. The same story applies to cash crops. Coffee fell to only 49,000 tons in 1984/81. Cotton also fell to only 51,000 from 72,200 tons in 1972/73. Tea also fell to 16,800 tons as opposed to 18,500 tons in 1977/78. Cashew nuts did not just fall, but collapsed from 143,000 tons in 1972/73 to 32,000 tons the year before last. Tobacco fell from 19,600 tons in 1977 to 13,000 tons last year. As for sisal, the situation defies description: This crop fell from 230,000 tons in 1964 to just 6,000 tons in recent years.

Brother citizens, these are our sources. One is food crops and the other cash crops to get foreign reserves to buy our requirements. These sources, as the statistics show, are drying up. The more they dry up, the greater our problems. All such things as higher prices, racketeering, hoarding are the results of our present state. Brother workers: Salary increases under present circumstances will not cure our ills.

We must abandon the idea of living as if we were a rich nation so long as we are in such a state. We must learn to curb expenditures, including those on production and even on services. We have to abandon the habit of being extravagant with our resources. We must be vigilant and feel pained when national assets are squandered.

The government, in cooperation with the people, is determined to put its weight behind three things: agriculture, transport, and industry. In cooperation with the people, the government will put a great deal of weight behind food production and commerce; all the ministries are under special instruction to ensure that their work will promote agriculture. For agriculture to progress to the required levels in our country and for cash crops to reach the ports for export, the transport sector will be given special priority. You know that the importance of roads and transport for the country is analogous to the arteries of the body. Deterioration of the transport sector means the deterioration of all economic development and is even a threat to life.

Another matter is the revival of our industries. Cash crops yeild foreign reserves, which help us obtain inputs and raw materials to enable us to produce enough to satisfy our daily needs such as sugar, soap, cement, corrugated iron sheets, cloth, hoes, and so on. To achieve all this we need devoted farmers and also workers determined to do their duty with devotion and patriotism. I would like to commend this motto to all farmers and workers: Let us live this year of 1986 with the determination to achieve our goals.

The history of workers over the period of many centuries has been linked with the liberation struggle. Workers organizations have been formed to defend the interests of workers against the exploitation and scornful attitudes of capitalists, feudalists, and colonialists. The areas of operation of the capitalists, feudalists, and colonialists have shrunk in the world, but they have not been completely eliminated. Our colleagues in South Africa and Namibia continue to be victims of such a plight. It is our duty on a day like this to remember them. Last year the chairman said: To persecute is sinful but to agree to be persecuted is even more sinful. Our brothers in South Africa seem to have heard this and now refuse to be persecuted. They have decided to face up to their persecutors [applause] without fear and without concern to their life. Now open struggle has been ignited in South Africa. The Boers' homes and the Boers' friends' homes are on fire. The patriots have resolved to fight for their rights, regardless of dangers to life. The number of those who sacrificed their lives now exceeds 1,500. They have given up their lives to liberate their country and assert their dignity. The Boers have increased their crue; and brutal acts but the cruelty of the unjust always fails against those who are fighting for their rights. Right cannot be vanquished by injustice. In a struggle right always wins. Recent history has demonstrated the truth of this. The injustice in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, and other colonies of the Portuguese yielded when right appeared in those territories. This struggle now continues in South Africa. The Boers continue with their cruelty, killings, and now they even practise trickery and deceit. But everybody knows these are the last kicks of the dying one. For this reason the workers of Tanzania support all liberation movements in Namibia, Western Sahara, Palestine, and South Africa. [applause]

We assure these friends of ours that we are with them morally and materially at all times until they attain victory -- luta continua.

Now this story is a lesson to human beings. Those who are very powerful and very rich should not use the wealth or the power to crush the weak and the small ones. [applause] Recent events remind us that there are superpowers that do exactly this. Recently, Libya was bombed and many people died, some of them little children and women who had nothing to with the conflict. At the same time, that very same state aids vicious opposition rebels in Nicaragua to overthrow their government. The same state supports the traitor Savimbi to bring down the lawful government of Angola. The same state is enabling South Africa to be arrogantly working for the destabilization of its neighbors. Had the government of such a great power been under believers [as heard] we would have expected something different. We advise it strongly, we strongly advise that this course be abandoned — this course frightens us, the little ones.

Mr Chairman, today is the workers day and I want to conclude these words of mine by wishing the workers much goodness and blessings and much activity in the coming days.

Joint Commission Meeting With Rwanda Opens 30 Apr

EA302337 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Tanzania has pledged total commitment to the transportation of Rwandan goods as a means of maintaining the good relations between the two countries. The pledge was made by the minister for communications and works, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi, when addressing the opening session of the 10th joint Tanzania-Rwanda commission in Dar es Salaam today. Ndugu Nyanganyi noted that Tanzania was fully aware of the problem of transportation facing land-locked Rwanda and that the government would try to help solve the problem. The minister, who was leading Tanzania's delegation to the talks, also urged the two countries to aim at closer economic integration and increase trade as an effective means of promoting economic growth and development. Rwanda's delegation to the talks is being led by the country's foreign minister, Mr Francois Ngarukiyintwali.

In the meantime, the prime minister and first vice president, Ndugu Joseph Warioba, has urged [words indistinct] and promotion of mutual cooperation between Tanzania and Rwanda be encouraged. Ndugu Warioba was speaking during talks with Mr Ngarukiyintwali, who called on him in his office in Dar es Salaam today.

Minister Cited on Relations

EA011545 Dakar PANA in English 1250 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The Tanzanian minister for communications and works called for the review of previous action programs in agriculture, education, culture, information, tourism, and nature conservation and set new ones. He, however, cautioned that in carrying out the plan, the two countries' economic viability should be taken into account. The minister, who heads the Tanzania delegation at the meeting, commended the achievements attained by the security committee in demography and immigration and appealed for tough measures against anti-Rwanda/Tanzania elements by disarming them through strict observance of existing laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, the Rwandan Government has hailed Tanzania's firm commitment in promoting the objectives of the Organization of African Unity and the interests of Third World countries. Speaking at a dinner hosted by the foreign minister, Benjamin Mkapa, on Tuesday night, the Rwandan foreign minister, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, said that Rwanda highly appreciated Tanzania's contribution to the OAU and to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The Rwandan foreign minister said his country was determined to foster friendly relations with neighboring countries and that friendly bilateral relations between the two countries would be strengthened.

UGANDA

Kisekka Addresses Nation; Musevini 'on Safari'

EA011120 Kampala Domestic Service in English
0847 GMT 01 May 86

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Dr Samson Kisekka on Labor Day — live]

[Excerpts] My fellow workers, Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen: Before I address the nation I am bringing an apology from the president himself that he has been unable to attend this morning. He is on a big duty in the country. He is on safari. He thought that he would be on time [as heard] to come and address the nation. So he asked me to address you.

Now before I read what he wanted me to say, will just get one or two comments about the National Organization of Trade Unions [NOTU]. First of all I want everybody in the country to know that the commission of enquiry into corruption and mismanagement of government and parastatal employees of whatever, maybe is already gazetted. So there is no question about that. NOTU must note that, that we are not interested in corruption. And, two, instead of including police and army in your organization, why do you forget the coffee producers? You know, whose (?trade) covers 80 to 90 percent of Uganda's economy. [Words indistinct] the common man. So this you must also note.

As for Foreign Exchange Allocation Committee, the Immigration Board, the present education system is being looked into. And lastly the government vigorously condemns the inhuman treatment and exploitation of workers irrespective of their color and [words indistinct].

There has been a total breakdown in the rule of law. The government of the NRM is determined to restore the rule of law as enshrined in the 10-point program. May I address an appeal to you all, workers and all Ugandans in your various walks of life not to take law into your own hands, because this will only spell doom for our population. The workers should avoid wildcat strikes, since there is an established machinery for resolving industrial dispute. Employers likewise should make a deliberate effort to ensure that disputes are resolved amicably.

The government is however aware that some labor legislation needs to be re-examined. The government will embark on an exhaustive re-examination of these laws within the framework of the social and economic policies of the NRM. The government is also aware of the widespread underemployment in the rural and urban areas. To overcome some of these negative trends the government proposes to reactivate the employment service in the Ministry of Labor to mobilize the necessary human resources. To this end government welcomes the (?ILO) and the UN Development Program-sponsored special public work program which is one of the methods for generation [of] mass employment. Besides Karamoja and Kapchora, the government has extended the program to other areas of the country, such as the Luwero triangle and will soon move to Arua District and other areas which were badly affected during the liberation struggle, wish to thank all the donor countries and international agencies which have supported and continue to support this program.

Ladies and gentlemen, the armed struggle is over. We have now embarked on the road to political, social, and economic recovery. It is my deepest conviction that workers and employers are well placed to play their role to achieve this objective. My clarion call on this day is: Let us all unite to harness our resources in the noble mission of restoring this nation to its long deserved prosperity. Thank you.

Museveni Appoints Four New Deputy Ministers

LD300210 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has appointed four new deputy ministers. Mr William Yakatura was appointed deputy minister of animal industry and fisheries; Mrs Victoria Balujisa Fektoleko, deputy minister of agriculture and forestry; Dr Ignatius Batuala, deputy minister of health; and Mr Andrew Eliak, deputy minister in the Office of the President.

District Administrators Ordered To Vacate Offices

EA291935 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The government has directed all administrative secretaries and their assistants to hand over their offices and all government property in their possession to district commissioners and proceed on leave with immediate effect. In an announcement issued in Kampala this afternoon, the permanent secretary to the minister of local government, Mr (Dafasira), said district commissioners should assume the executive duties of theadministrative secretaries as soon they take over such offices and property. The special district administrator who represents the national resistance movement in the district should witness the taking over exercise.

CONGO

Angola Seeks Pressure on U.S. To Stop Aid to UNITA
AB301531 Dakar PANA in French 1120 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Apr (ACI/PANA) — The Angolan delegation to the seventh ordinary congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation (CSC) now taking place in Brazzaville has asked Congo to apply pressure on the United States in order to compel it to stop all aid to UNITA (armed opposition in Angola).

In his speech on Tuesday, the 4th day of the congress which will end on Wednesday, the leader of the Angolan delegation violently criticized the American aid to UNITA. This aid, he said, is going to enable this puppet movement to perpetrate the assassination of the populations and to destroy Angola's economic infrastructure.

It was recalled that UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi, was received last January in Washington by President Ronald Reagan with all the honors due to a head of state. According to the Angolan representative, this support turns the United States into a country which undertakes actions of "state terrorism" in order to destabilize nations which have freely chosen their destinies. He praised the bravery of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) which, in southern Angola, recently shot down two of the three American-made planes belonging to UNITA.

IMF Conditions for Debt Rescheduling Accepted
AB301841 Paris AFP in French 1635 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Apr (AFP) — Congo has accepted the IMF's tutelage for the rescheduling of its debt, it was announced on Tuesday evening by Mr Lekoundzou Itihi, the minister of finance.

In return for this acceptance, the IMF will sponsor [Congo's] negotiations with the Paris Club for the debt it owes to states and the London Club for its debt owed to commerical banks, stated the minister in his address to the seventh congress of the sole Congolese Trade Union Confederation — the CSC, currently in session in the capital since Saturday — which was rebroadcast by the national radio, "The Voice of the Congolese Revolution." It will be recalled that an IMF mission visited Brazzaville at the beginning of this month. Mr Lekoundzou added that the rescheduling of Congo's debt is an important step in the redress of the country's financial balance and that the IMF has approved "the structural adjustment program" adopted last year which aims at reducing state budget by 50 percent.

Congo's debt servcing, which currently stands at about 159 billion CFA per year, might be reduced to about 40 billion, according to the general view in the capital.

GABON

Government To Close Diplomatic Mission in Beirut
AB011507 Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 1 May (AFP) — Gabon has informed the Lebanese Foreign Ministry of the closure of its embassy in Lebanon, it was learned on Thursday from sources close to the Ministry. This decision was taken for "reasons of security and cuts in budgetary expenditure," it was stated. The Embassy of Gabon, situated at New Naccache (northern suburb of Beirut), besides the ambassador, has a counsellor in charge of the chancery, it was added.

ZAIRE

Kengo wa Dondo Receives Senegalese President's Envoy
AB281752 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1400 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 Apr (AZAP) — The first state commissioner, Kengo wa Dondo, today at the Council Building received El Hadj Sam Wagne, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's special envoy, who delivered to him a written message from President Diouf to his [Zairian] counterpart and brother, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. On the occasion, Mr Wagne expressed the Senegalese people's sincere friendship with and esteem for President Mobutu.

Mr Wagne, who is the International Federation of Twinned Towns and Cities delegate for Africa and the Middle East, declared that he has come to solicit intercommunal collaboration from Zairian municipalities. In this context, the Federation has reserved financial means for Zaire for the construction of low-cost housing for the people.

This program, he said, is in line with the objectives fixed for the 7-year term of office of the MPR founding chairman. Businessmen are prepared to cooperate among themselves in order to make this program a success, he added.

[Words indistinct] in this regard, the delegate of the International Federation of Twinned Cities will hold consultations with the governor of Kinshasa to whom he will make suggestions concerning sanitation and the construction of low-cost housing.

Earlier, he congratulated Citizen Kengo wa Dondo for the renewed confidence that the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic expressed in him by reappointing him the executive coordinator of the MPR party-state. He also lauded the statesmanship of President Mobutu who, he stressed, has made the Zairian people regain their dignity.

The Senegalese president's special envoy was accompanied to the Council Building by Papa Abdou Cisse, Senegal's ambassador to Zaire.

BENIN

Soviet Journalists Conclude One-Week Visit

AB300910 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Beninese Journalists Association, AJB, a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists has just completed a 1-week visit to our country. The delegation, which was led by our colleague Vladimir (Turajev), held many talks with AJB officials and information professionals in our country. The visit enabled the Soviet journalists to hold fruitful discussions on many current developments. Our Soviet colleagues were also able to acquaint themselves with the practice of journalism in our country.

Furthermore, an AJB delegation which held direct talks with the Soviet team on cooperation between the AJB and the USSR Union of Journalists worked out an exchange program with their Soviet counterparts. This will help strengthen the bonds between the two unions. Speaking to Comrade Frejus Bouko, Comrade Vladimir (Turajev) took stock of the visit of his delegation to our country shortly before their departure.

[Begin (Turajev) in Russian fading into French translation] Within the framework of the relations between the associations of journalists of both countries, the USSR Union of Journalists will do its utmost to grant the necessary assistance to the AJB to enable Beninese journalists to improve their professional expertise and their political knowledge so that they can better serve the People's Revolution Party of Benin and the noble cause that it is pursuing.

We are taking back very good memories of our visit here, especially of our talks with Beninese officials. We held discussions with our Beninese colleagues on a number of very concrete questions in the field of cooperation. We agreed to pursue our program of exchanges of delegations; we also examined modalities for training assistance by the USSR Union of Journalists to the AJB. This will be carried out in two ways: First, Beninese students will be sent to the USSR for training; second, Soviet specialists will be sent to Benin to provide short training sessions. [end recording]

GHANA

Friendship Society Delegation Returns From USSR

AB300820 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] African delegates to the Third International Conference of the African-Soviet Friendship Association held in Moscow have approved that the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, especially the Island of Diego Garcia must be made nuclear-free zones. The delegates also recommended that Africa should remain a free zone for all nuclear tests.

The president of the Ghana-Soviet Friendship Society, Mr Johnny Hansen, stated this on his return to Accra after leading a 2-man delegation to the conference. He said the conference discussed, among other things, how African countries can strengthen relations with the Soviet Union, and the possibility of eliminating nuclear war. Mr Hansen said the conference condemned the United States for its persistent refusal to comply with the Soviet request to ban nuclear tests. Furthermore, the conference condemned the recent U.S. air raid on Libya.

While in the Soviet Union, the delegation met Ghanaian students there and briefed them on the economic and political development in the country. The delegation also held talks with officials of the Soviet Ministry of Culture and Tourism on areas in which the two countries can cooperate.

The delegation was met on arrival at the airport by the Soviet Ambassador to Ghana, Mr V.M. Semenov.

NIGER

Kountche Comments on Visits to Gabon, Togo

AB011045 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, returned to Niamey late in the morning following his working and friendly visits to Gabon and Togo. The head of state was met by the Prime Minister, Hamid Algabid; the chief of staff of the Niger Armed Forces, Colonel Ali Seybou; members of the Supreme Military Council and the government; the Entente Council Water Supply ministers; and the dean of the diplomatic corps. The head of state later spoke to the press about his working and friendly visits to Gabon and Togo.

[Begin recording] [Kountche] My last visit to Gabon, that is to Libreville, was, I think, in 1983. At that time we laid a new foundation for our cooperation based on a certain number of economic similarities between Gabon and Niger. As you are aware, the world is currently facing a different economic situation due tothe fluctuation of the dollar, but especially because of energy problems, particularly oil. As I said in my message to the nation on (?15) April, these two phenomena have had repercussions on our economy.

Also, although we do not share borders with Gabon, we both belong to certain institutions, so it is altogether normal for us to meet regularly in order to discuss current issues.

We are aware of the role being played by Gabon, and by President Bongo in particular, who with his counterparts from the Congo, and even the current OAU chairman, have been striving to seek a solution to the Chadian problem, a problem which concerns and interests us directly.

Concerning Togo, I think I need to mention how important our personal relations are. Also, Lome constitutes [words indistinct] on our African Continent, just like Gabon, on the eve of major meetings in the subregion. I think it is almost time for the ECOWAS and OAU summits, and even that of the Nonaligned Movement. It is therefore timely for us heads of state to meet to discuss our common concerns, and especially to determine in what context the economic crisis, which has been worsening, can be placed; and to find measures to take either individually or collectively within these institutions in order to face this crisis or crises.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, Gabon and Niger are both producers and exporters of uranium. Have the two countries adopted a concerted and joint action, as the fall in the dollar and oil prices will certainly affect uranium prices?

[Kountche] It is obvious that this was one of topics of my talks with President Bongo. Even if Gabon does not produce as much uranium as Niger, we are both interested in knowing the future of uranium production and prices. Added to that is one of the key elements of the Gabonese economy, oil. Even if Niger is not yet an oil producer, nothing proves that Niger does not have any oil deposits. This means that in fact ... [changes thought] meanwhile you know that the board of governors of our two companies, the Air Region Mining Company and the Akouta Mining Company will meet next month, that is, in May. The fall in crude oil prices and the fall in he dollar will surely affect uranium, a raw material which constitutes an important element in our economy. I must add that views from all quarters are welcome before we meet our partners to discuss the consequences of either phonomenon on production in 1986 or 1987 and the consequences on production by both firms in 1986.

[Reporter] One last question, Mr President. We have been informed that Gabon is trying to exercise better control over foreigners on its territory. Have any measures been taken concerning our nationals in that country?

[Kountche] Fortunately for Niger, I think there are less than 500 Niger nationals living in Gabon. It is a matter of sovereignty. Each country has the right to take the measures it deems appropriate for tackling this issue. Therefore the future of Niger nationals living in Gabon is not one of our preoccupations. Our ambassador to Nigeria, who is accredited to Gabon as well, will visit Gabon very soon. Meanwhile last week I met our fellow countrymen of the Samaria [youth development groups] who attended the festival and they told me about our nationals in Gabon, so our ambassador will go to Gabon to enable Niger nationals there to comply with the new immigration laws. I think that today or tomorrow a new group of Niger nationals will arrive at the Niger-Libya border. This will bring the total of returnees from that country to nearly 7,000. This is not the result of an expulsion order. We began last week to receive Niger nationals who have been living illegally at Tamaransett [words indistinct]. This is to say that both here and there the rule is to remain within one's sovereign borders. [end recording]

NIGERIA

President Babangida Addresses Workers on May Day

AB011010 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] As Nigerian workers along with their counterparts in various other countries of the world celebrate Labor Day today, President Ibrahim Babangida has called on them to rededicate themselves to the national challenge of revitalizing the economy.

In nationwide broadcast this morning to mark May Day, President Babangida enjoined Nigerian workers to increase their productivity, and to participate more effectively in the national march toward an era of social justice. He emphasized that the government will want to see a new attitude in the labor movement for the benefit of the country. The administration, the president said, recognized the trade unions as a vital part of the country's socioeconomic structure and had demonstrated this by inviting leaders of the Nigeria Labor Congress [NLC] to participate in the formulation of this year's budget. General Babangida commended the NLC for its suggestions, which he said was valuable in formulating the administration's economic policies, and for its cooperation in working out acceptable distribution of levies and sacrifices dictated by the economic emergency.

The president spoke of the administration's commitment to an environment which encourages workers not merely to raise productivity, but also to share in the fruits of their labor. It is in line with this policy that government abolished taxation on retirement gratuities of workers and allowed collective bargaining on fringe benefits to minimize hardships resulting from the economic emergency.

President Babangida also drew the attention of workers to the need for national vigilance. He noted that since the trade unions cover public and private sector organizations, workers were in a strong position to fight corruption, nepotism and other evils affecting national life. Those who use their positions to undermine the nation's economy should be exposed. To fail in that duty, in the words of the president, is to condone greed, sabotage, and the perpetuation of social justice [as heard].

President Babangida also warned that the administration would not tolerate any breach of the country's laws by any commercial organization, as any such breach will be regarded as economic sabotage.

TOGO

Niger President Kountche Concludes Visit, Comments

AB301718 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpts] His Excellency General Seyni Kountche, head of state of Niger, this morning concluded his friendly and working visit to Togo. President Kountche left Lome shortly after 0900 after holding a last discussion this morning at the Distinguished Guest's Residence with his brother and friend, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. It was after this last discussion that the founding chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] accompanied our illustrious guest to the Lome Tokoin Airport for his departure. Shortly before his departure from Lome, the Niger head of state, General Seyni Kountche, made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Kountche recording] First of all, I would like to express to the Togolese people, their leaders and in particular to President

Eyadema, the sincere thanks of my delegation for the welcome that was accorded us during our brief visit to Togo. Since the last summit in Yamoussoukro [West African Economic Community summit] — I think that was on 17 January — and which was devoted to reconciliation between Mali and Burkina Faso, President Eyadema and myself had not had the opportunity to meet each other again. It has become a habit, whenever our schedules permit us, to meet to examine the political and in particular the economic situation of our subregion, in view of our relations both on the bilateral plane as well as within the framework of our common institutions. This meeting also came on the eve of the major African summits, like those of ECOWAS, the OAU and even the Nonaligned Movement. These meetings will be held not so much within the context of the atmosphere of peace, but in particular within the context of the economic crisis in spite of the fact that we, the non-oil-producing countries, are already accustomed to the economic situation. Now, we continue to witness the fluctuation of the dollar and the fall in the (?price) of oil. Either of these two phenomena must have consequences for our weak economies.

I have just spoken about the exceptional character of our relations, not only at the level of the leaders of Togo and Niger, but also between the two peoples. Our aim has always been not only to seek ways and means to consolidate these ties and strengthen this solidarity but also to put our heads together and see how we can bolster this complementarity, knowing full well that Niger is a landlocked country that needs — and has always received — the assistance of Togo which is a natural outlet for our country. We are now returning home, after a visit to Gabon. There is an African proverb — commonly used in Togo as well as in Niger — which says that the foot follows the heart's call. [end recording]

Economic Cooperation Talks With FRG Conclude

AB011345 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 1 May 86

[Excerpt] The Togo-FRG negotiations on the 1986-87 economic cooperation program were rounded off yesterday by a press conference, the signing of a report by the two parties, and a final communique that defined the areas in which the FRG intends to give assistance to Togo, particularly in terms of financial and technical cooperation.

Under technical cooperation, a sum of DM (?28) million, about 4.34 billion CFA francs, has been provided. The major operations will be in the areas of cottage industry, regional planning, animal production, development of the forestry economy, and wood production. Also within the framework of technical cooperation, the FRG, in order to ensure a replacement of expatriate officials, is making available to Togo 20 scholarships for 1986.

Under financial cooperation, DM 45 million, about 6.95 billion CFA francs, will be used for road construction in rural areas, water supply for Dapango, rehabiliation of the Kpime hydroelectric station, sea erosion control by means of reinforcement of the Kpeme warf, and construction of prefabricated bridges in rural areas.

ANGOLA

Five-Nation Summit Issues 'Final Communique'

MB301752 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1240 GMT 30 Apr 86

["Final communique" of the sixth summit of the presidents of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe, issued in Luanda on 29 April]

[Text] A meeting of the heads of state of the People's Republic of Angola, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was held in Luanda from 28 to 29 April 1986. The heads of state were accompanied by important delegations.

The heads of state paid heartfelt homage to the memory of Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, and deplored his recent assassination, which deprived the world of an eminent political personality dedicated to the cause of peace and friendship among all peoples.

At the opening session, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola and Manuel Pinto da Costa of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe made important speeches which inspired the conference and paid special homage to Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, and Agostinho Neto, who are all heroes of the five fraternal peoples. They also paid homage to the combatants who have continued to spill their blood in defense of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The heads of state highlighted various efforts and hardships endured by the five in the struggle against underdevelopment and in raising their peoples' standard of living of their peoples despite the serious economic crisis confronting developing countries.

They condemned the global strategy of international imperialism aimed at asphyxiating the economies of the countries of the so-called Third World through price manipulation of basic commodities.

After approving an agenda, the heads of state assessed the report on the activities of the ministerial commission introduced by the coordinating minister and evaluated activities effected in the context of cooperation among the five countries. The heads of state congratulated each other for efforts to develop privileged cooperative relations. They noted that the war situation imposed on the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as the natural disasters, have created obstacles to the desired development of cooperation among the five.

The summit approved the report of the ministerial commission and the plan of action for 1986-87 and reaffirmed, among other things, the following guidelines:

a. To increase economic cooperation. The existing potential and capacities in each one of the countries must be fully utilized for their mutual benefit.

b. To give special attention to the increase of trade, the rational and joint use of transportation to strengthen other areas of cooperation, the continuation of studies aimed at establishing joint financial institutions, and to strengthen cooperation in information and health.

c. Direct involvement of nation organizations in enterprises and the economic entities in wide-ranging activities. An efficient (?implementation) of this depends on mutual understanding of existing realities.

d. Continuation of joint efforts in training cadres by rational-ly utilizing existing resources in various fields and promoting the creation of new joint training centers.

The heads of state stressed the growing importance of political and diplomatic cooperation and emphasized the need to adopt more systematic and strengthened consultations among the five at an international level. Accordingly, they reaffirmed the pressing need to introduce Portuguese as a working language in the OAU. Thus, they instructed the coordinating minister to approach the OAUsecretariat with a view to rapidly achieving this aim.

The presidents exchanged views about the economic, political, and social situation in each of the five countries and stressed the importance of developing cooperation among the five as a way of providing mutual assistance to national efforts with a view to strengthening hard-won independence.

The heads of state made a profound assessment of burning issues in the international situation and paid special attention to the explosive situation prevailing in southern Africa. This issue was dealt with in a special document — the Luanda Declaration.

The five reiterated their historic support for the just struggles of the Namibian and South African peoples. They reaffirmed their solidarity with SWAPO and the ANC. The five demanded the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the South African patriots detained by the South African regime.

The five reiterated their militant solidarity with the struggle of the Saharan people under the leadership of the Polisario Front, their sole and legitimate representative. They stressed that the solution of the problem depends on the application of OAU Resolution 104 and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. In this regard, the presidents were pleased with the efforts made by the OAU chairman and the UN secretary general to apply those resolutions, and called upon them to continue their efforts to find a just and final solution for the conflict in Western Sahara.

On the Chadian issue, the five hailed the actions of the OAU chairman and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo in search of peace and national reconciliation in that fraternal country in accordance with Resolution 143 adopted at the 21st OAU summit. They deplored the failure to hold a meeting between main warring factions, scheduled for the People's Republic of the Congo in March 1986.

On the East Timor issue, the five heads of state reiterated their unconditional suport for the struggle of the Maubere people for self-determination and independence and for the Revolutionary

Front for East Timor Indpendence [Fretilin] peace initiative. They condemned once again the annexation of that territory by Indonesia. The five exhorted Portugal to fully assume its historic, moral, and judicial responsibilities and to start negotiations with Fretilin. They encouraged the UN secretary general to continue efforts to find a just and final solution to the issue on the basis of the Resolution 5730 of the UN General Assembly, and reiterated the importance of holding an international conference of solidarity with the East Timor people.

The heads of state noted with grave concern the current situation in the Middle East, resulting from Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy. They reiterated their unwavering solidarity with the Palestinian people led by its sole and legitimate representative, the PLO, in the struggle for their inalienable national rights. They spoke once again in favor of holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

The five heads of state condemned the hideous practice of terrorism and they denounced particularly the irresponsibility of certain states which support and promote these actions and use them as an instrument of their policies.

The presidents expressed their deep concern over increasing tension in Central America and the Caribbean due to U.S. intervention and interference in the internal affairs of the countries in the region, particularly Nicaragua. They hailed the Contadora Group's peace initiatives as an important step in establishing peace and tranquility in the region.

They analyzed the situation in the Mediterranean area and vehemently condemned threats and pressures against Libya which culminated with the 15 April 1986 aggression by the American Air Force against Tripoli and Banghazi in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the principles of modern international law, and they reiterated their unwavering solidarity with the Libyan people and government.

The heads of state underlined once again the causes of the international economic crisis and emphasized the need to establish a new international economic order which would be more just and equitable and to promote development and (?stable) cooperation among peoples. On the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Africa's economic situation to be held in New York from 27-31 May, the heads of states expressed their wish to participate actively in its proceedings. They also launched an appeal to the international community to attend that special session at the highest level as a means of support for Africa in the search of concrete solutions in view of the worsening of the continent's economic and social situation.

The presidents noted that the increased manufacture of weapons capable of massive destruction further aggravates the present world situation characterized by an unbridled arms race, which has extended from outer space to the seabeds, thus increasing the danger of a war threatening the very existence of humanity. In this context, they expressed their conviction that universal peace and security must be secured through a complete and general disarmament within the UN framework and they have launched an appeal to nationswith nuclear power to adopt concrete measures so that outer space and the seabed would be used only for peaceful means. In their concern to eliminate nuclear weapons and the massive destruction systems, the five heads of state reiterated their firm support for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean and its continuing status as a peace zone. They defended similar initiatives in other parts of the world in the belief that their fulfillment would contribute to the security of all peoples and nations. The heads of state reiterate once again their deep conviction that vast human resources and material means used in the unbridled arms race could contribute to eliminating underdevelopment affecting a large part of our planet. Accordingly the heads of state support the resumption of disarmament talks between the USSR and the United States, and they appeal to both parties to continue the dialogue with a view to signing agreements effectively reducing and progressively eliminating massive destruction systems.

They reiterated their total adherence to the objectives and principles of the UN charter and stressed the importance of that organization as an unparalleled forum for resolving problems particularly those linked to international peace, security, and development. The heads of state underlined the importance of the nonalignment policy to create a new, equitable system in international political and economic relations. They expressed their satisfaction for the success of the eighth Nonaligned Movement ministerial summit held in Luanda from 2 to 7 September 1985. On this issue, they noted that this summit has particularly contributed to strengthening the unity of the movement and to increasing participation in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. The summit expressed its total support for the decisions of the Luanda ministerial meeting and for the holding of the eight summit of the Nonaligned Movement heads of state and governments to be held in the fraternal Republic of Zimbabwe. The heads of state hailed the June Luanda SADCC summit and reiterated their firm support of the economic liberation process in southern Africa, which runs counter to the hegemonic [word indistinct] designs of the racist Pretoria regime in this region.

The five reiterated their support for and solidarity with the Frontline States in their struggle for peace and stability in southern Africa and against the warlike and racist policy of the Pretoria regime.

(?At the end of the meeting), the heads of state congratulated the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe through its president, Comrade Dr Manuel Pinto da Costa, for its invaluable contribution in developing fraternal cooperation ties among the five countries during the period of Sao Tome and Principe's chairmanship. The presidents expressed their deep satisfaction with the success of the proceedings of the summit of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe for encouraging prospects for the multiform cooperation to be developed between the five peoples and governments. They hailed the militant and fraternal atmosphere of this summit as well as the usual frankness, trust, and mutual understanding that dominated the debates as proof of the special links that unite the five.

The heads of state announced that the seventh summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries will be held in Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique, in 1987. The heads of State from the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed their deep thanks to the Angolan people, to the MPLA-Labor Party, to the government of the People's Republic of Angola, through its president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the warm, fraternal, and generous hospitality that they received as well as the members of their delegations. The president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, expressed on behalf of his counterparts his thanks at the closing session.

Dos Santos Receives Message From SDAR Leader

MB011200 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, yesterday received a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the Saharan Democratic Republic. The message was delivered by Mansuor Omar, minister of foreign affairs [title as heard] of the Saharan Republic, during an audience granted by the Angolan head of state. The audience was attended by the Angolan ministers of external relations and agriculture.

NAMIBIA

RSA Air Force Plane Hit by Antiaircraft Fire

MB021120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 2, SAPA — A South African Air Force Dakota has made an emergency landing in northern SWA/Namibia after being hit by anti-aircraft fire, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. A spokesman for SAAF headquarters in Pretoria said the incident had happened near Okanguazi in the north of Kaokoland yesterday. No one was injured and damage was slight. The aircraft which was flying from Opuma and made its emergency landing at Ondangua. Follow-up operations were underway, the report said. Further details were not immediately available.

Government Bans Public Meetings Until 12 May

MB301655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1447 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Windhoek, April 30, SAPA — The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] has called off a meeting due to be addressed by the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, in Windhoek tomorrow night. The move follows a ban in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act on public meetings in the Windhoek Magisterial District from today until May 12.

The prohibition of meetings was announced by the SWA-/Namibian transitional government in a statement last night. The leader of the HNP in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, said his party had decided to postpone the meeting until a date after the prohibition had expires. He said the HNP had its reservations about the ban on public gatherings. "There is not such a situation of restiveness (onrustigheid) in Windhoek that would justify the prohibition," Mr Becker said. "On the contrary, there is not nearly the same situation (of unrest) here as there is in South Africa."

Announcing the prohibition on meetings, the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet said it had "reason to fear that the public pecae could be seriously threatened by such gatherings". The statement did not elaborate, but it was believed the ban was in connection with Cassinga Day, observed by SWAPO in commemoration of people who died in a South African military raid on a SWAPO camp in southern Angola on May 4, 1978.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman said today the prohibition would affect the planned HNP meeting, but a two-day conference would go ahead of parties, including SWAPO, opposed to the present dispensation in SWA/Namibia. The conference, held under the auspices of the Council of Churches in Namibia and scheduled to end today, was meeting in closed session on invitation only, and was not covered by the ban, the official spokesman said.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Returns From Five-Nation Summit

MB301630 Maputo Doemstic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel returned to Maputo a while ago after taking part in Angola in the sixth summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. The Mozambican leader was received at the Maputo International Airport by members of the party Political Bureau, the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, and other high-ranking party and state officials.

SOUTH AFRICA

2.5 Million Reportedly Observe National Stayaway

MB011914 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Up to 2.5 million students and workers throughout the country today staged a stayaway in commemoration of international labour day, May Day, in one of the strongest demonstrations of black solidarity yet seen in South Africa. Estimates from student and worker organisations vary considerably with those of the government and employer organisations, but the head of an academic group who monitored the stayaway today, Prof Eddie Webster, of the University of the Witwatersrand, said the figure could be as high as 2.5 million. Meetings and rallies were held throughout the country, most of them indoor, as several outdoor meetings had been banned yesterday by magisterial orders in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The associated Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) said absentee figures ranged between 70 and 100 per cent countrywide. The only areas not significantly affected were the urban regions of the Orange Free State. Figures for the homeland areas were indeterminate, but one labour expert said he had information that "at least several thousand" were affected. Trains, buses, and taxis which normally transport millions of workers to the "white" urban areas were almost completely empty as student, civic, and worker organisations held meetings to commemorate the 100th anniversary of May Day.

In Durban, about 60,000 people attended the launch of the Inkatha-backed United Workers Union of SA (UWUSA), addressed by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu, at Kings Park. In his speech, Chief Buthelezi said May Day was an extremely important event in the "liberation struggle" now being waged in South Africa. He said, however, trade unions were now to a large extent being exploited by "unscrupulous politicians" for their own ends, advocating socialism and sanctions contrary to the mandates they had been given by their members.

At another meeting held by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) at the nearby Curries Fountain, general secretary of COSATU, Mr Jay Naidoo, said the free enterprise system which UWUSA was supporting gave employers the freedom to pay "starvation wages and the freedom of the government to withold rights from black people." "We are opposed to money coming into the country to prop up the system of apartheid that oppresses us and the army which kill us," Mr Naidoo said, addressing about 10,000 workers and students.

Spokesmen for the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the Chamber of Mines were at loggerheads today in estimates as to the number of workers involved in the stayaway at mines countrywide — the country's largest source of income. Mr Marcel Golding, press officer for the NUM, said reports coming in from their shaft stewards today indicated there was at least a 60 percent stayaway involving about 270,000 workers. He said the strike — to call for May Day as a public holiday — had affected 10 regions in the country and involved 46 gold and coal mines as well as other establishments. A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, Mr John Imrie, said it was difficult to assess the number of workers who had taken part in the stayaway, but added that the NUM estimates were "way out of line." He said the strike was "only partially successful" and claimed that out of the 470,000 workers employed by the chamber only about 20,000 stayed away.

A spokesman for Rand Mines said out of their workforce total of 90,000 miners, only 3000 had stayed away. Mr Golding denied this, saying "the extent of the strike demonstrated widespread union support and workers' demands for May Day as a public holiday." He said there had been "strong" police and mine security action and added that 19 workers had been injured at Libanon mine, seven at Kloof and three at Doornfontein.

Besides the two mass rallies held in Durban, there were rallies in Orlando Stadium Soweto, attended by about 25,000 people, one in Kimberly, attended by about 5000, and one at Witbank, attended by about 30,000, according to NUM estimates. There was also a COSATU rally at Wadley stadium in Pietermaritzburg, which drew about 20,000 people.

A spokesman for PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus company — the country's largest bus service — said most of their drivers had not shown up for work today on the Reef. ASSOCOM's Mr Vincent Brett said transport difficulties had swelled the number of stayaways. "Without doubt this is the biggest nationwide stayaway ever," he said.

Apart from businesses, most black and coloured schools were deserted.

Winnie Mandela Speaks in Soweto

MB011959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1921 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Soweto, May 1, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela today slammed newspapers which had "blown out of proportion" her statement about the "necklace and box of matches," and said she owed no apology to the government. "I don't owe any apology to the racist regime nor *THE STAR*, nor *THE CITIZEN* but only my people," she told about 30,000 people who thronged the Orlando Stadium for the May Day rally. "We belong to disciplined organisations," she said, "and people know when it is right to defend ourselves with matches," said Mrs Mandela, wife of imprisoned black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela. "Blacks have no AK-47's and the enemy is armed to the teeth."

Mrs Mandela was scheduled to appear at a May Day rally in Durban but was held back due to a car accident in which a relative of hers was involved. Instead, she sent a message of solidarity with the workers.

She told the crowd at the stadium that they "were the power" and should "share in the spoils of the country."

Discusses Role of Violence

MB020430 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2254 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, today spelt out her stand on violence at a May Day rally in Soweto, reports an early edition of tomorrow's edition of the *BUSINESS DAY*. She was addressing a crowd of about 30,000 at Orlando Stadium.

Mrs Mandela said blacks would be called upon to defend themselves — but not with the "necklace" nor a matchstick. "I said to you when the right time comes, you will be called upon to fire back, not with the necklace or a matchstick, because we cannot match the might of Pretoria. You will be called upon to close ranks and prepare against a total onslaught. I said to you Pretoria has driven you to a state where you must declare 1986 a year of liberation," she said. Mrs Mandela said she did not have to apologise for her utterings at a Kagiso meeting about three weeks ago. She was misunderstood by some of the media which had quoted her out of context before she had concluded her speech.

She was loudly applauded when she told the crowd: "You must all have been aware of the hysteria expressed by the white racists recently by the mention of the weapon — the necklace. The panicking racists said I had promoted and advocated violence when I had not. Blacks will be called upon to fight back like Pretoria does today, but we will do so in a disciplined manner," she said. "I know of no white racist who has been a victim of the necklace. I said to you we have no AK-47's but our enemies are armed to the teeth."

When Mrs Mandela — wearing a black outfit, a hat, and a green blouse — arrived at the stadium, the rally was disrupted for almost 30 minutes when people flocked onto the pitch singing freedom songs.

Sends Support to COSATU Rally

MB011129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela was prevented from attending the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] rally at Curries Fountain here today because of a car accident involving a member of her family, according to a message she sent to the organisers of the rally.

Her message read: "Hundreds of millions of workers throughout the world are at one with you today. Governments throughout the world have declared this day to be a public holiday. This government is one of the few that does not recognise this day to be a public holiday. You are here today, have in fact declared it to be a public holiday. This day is a day of tribute to the sweat and toil of the workers around the world and here in South Africa where so many workers have given their lives to fight tyranny and oppression. I am sad that I could not be with you personally but I am proud to be associated with this rally," she said.

She said that if Nelson Mandela was free today he would be here at Curries Fountain and not anywhere else. She said that if other political prisoners serving sentences with her husband were free they would also be at Curries Fountain.

Teargas Fired in Soweto

MB011952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police fired teargas twice on a crowd of about 30,000 people at Soweto's Orlando Stadium today during a rally to commemorate May Day. The canisters were doused with water and the rally continued after the organisers appealed for calm. At least one woman, who was overcome by the teargas, had to be treated by a Red Cross team.

The rally, organised by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), had until that stage been without incident, with those attending listening to speeches and singing freedom songs. The incidents happened towards the end of the rally and, as the people filed out of the stadium the situation appeared tense as a riot police contingent that had massed outside since mroning was reinforced by more police and Defence Force personnel. A few people coming from the rally were seen being arrested and put into police vehicles.

Buses which ahd brought delegates from other parts of the Witwatersrand and other areas were followed by police vehicles until they were out of Soweto. Two buses carrying delegates, mostly whites from the University of the Witwatersrand, were also followed by police until they left. One of several buses carrying people from Springs was stopped by the police and impounded at Orlando police station. The passengers were stranded for about an hour until the bus was allowed to continue on its journey.

Students Injured by SADF

MB011955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1954 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1 SAPA — Several Witwatersrand University students were injured today when SADF members attacked their bus as they drove out of Soweto after attending a May Day rally there. The soldiers allegedly broke the from doors ofthe bus and fired teargas canisters more than once. Panic-striken students — black and white — broke emergency exit windows to escape and several of them were cut by glass. A number of students collapsed in the bus after failing to escape ther fumes and had to be dragged outside by fellow students, a student spokesman, Miss Liz Walker, told SAPA tonigh. Three casspirs, carrying at least 30 armed soldiers, were present when the incident occured just outside Diepkloof, she said.

SADF Explains Attack

MB020820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — The SADF today reacted to claims by University of the Witwatersrand students that they were teargassed in their bus in Soweto yesterday after attending a May Day rally in the black area. A statement by the Defence Forces public relations director said the allegations had been investigated.

The SADF version of events said the students had been chanting anti-SADF slogans and displaying banned literature. "At about 1635 on May 1 a Defence Force patrol was stationary at a petrol station in the Diepkloof area when a bus carrying white and black passengers crossed the intersection. Black power salutes were given, ANC pamphlets were displayed, anti-Defence Force slogans were shouted and cold drink cans were thrown in the direction of the soldiers," the SADF statement said. "The patrol followed the bus. A second bus pulled in behind the patrol. The passengers in this bus were acting in a similar manner to those in the first bus. The patrol carried out an immediate road-block using two buffel military vehicles intending to search the bus and passengers for banned literature. As the troops approached the bus, the passengers closed the doors and the soldiers forced them open. The passengers were asked to get out of the bus. Only about 14 obeyed this request. A tear smoke canister was then thrown through the left rear window. The passengers then kicked out the two rear windows and a number of the side windows and exited through them. The medical orderly with the patrol offered to assist anyone who required help. This offer was rejected. Members of the SA police arrived on the scene, made notes and left. The passengers got back onto the bus, still shouitng slogans. The patrol followed the two buses out of Soweto. While the bus was moving out of the area, the passengers kicked out another two windows. ANC literature found on the bus before it left was confiscated by the patrol."

The students yesterday claimed many were injured — cut by glass as they broke through emergency exits to get out the teargassed bus.

Buthelezi Addresses Durban Rally

MB010930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — The formation of the United Workers Union of SA (UWUSA) and the celebration of May Day were extremely important events in the "liberation struggle" now being waged in South Africa, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today in remarks prepared for delivery. Addressing a mass May Day inauguration rally organised by UWUSA, Chief Buthelezi said May Day had throughout the world become a day on which people protest agaisnt oppression and deprivation, both economic and political. While blacks were still politically emasculated, in the economy their bargaining power had risen, and this was largely due to unionisation.

However, Chief Buthelezi, said trade unions were to a large extent now being exploited by unscrupulous politicians for their own ends, advocating socialism and sanctions contrary to the mandates they had been given by theri members. Referring to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) who have been involved in a bitter war of words with Inkatha over the formation of UWUSA (United Workers of South Africa), [as received] Chief Buthelezi sadi UWUSA had only been formed after disaffected members of COSATU had on their own initiative approached him. "They wanted to form their own union which they felt would serve the interests of the workers and the poorest of the poor better than COSATU."

With regard to COSATU'S pro-disinvestment stance, the KwaZulu chief minister said if he believed disinvestment would topple the present government, then most blacks would support it. But in fact, all that would result would be an economic nosedive with the "oppressive" regime still intact. "It is we blacks who are always bit hardest the moment the economic situation deteriorates, as is the case now."

Chief Buthelezi denied that UWUSA was a tool of Inkatha, or that it was a "capitalist" union. "UWUSA is a workers union. It consists of people who abhor apartheid for the scourge that it is. While members believe in negotiations on the factory floor and also in a negotiated future, they are as impatient and as angry as anyone of us as a result of the continuing existence of apartheid and oppressive rule in South Africa." Chief Buthelezi also warned that if blacks were not given an entry into the free enterprise system, such a system would have no future in a "liberated" South Africa. But despite the handicaps of free enterprise, he said he knew of no other system that could create as many jobs for the country's burgeoning population.

Referring to the sensitive issue of strikes, he said the right to strike was a worker's prerogative. However this should only be done when negotiations were exhausted, and workers should be wary of those abusing the strike option to further destabilise the economy. "The economy of South Africa belongs to all her people. It is grossly irresponsible to do things that will ruin it on behalf of people who want to achieve just that. Once the economy is ruined, it is almost impossible to restore it to its normal state in a generation or two. Whoever rules South Africa in another decade or two will need the wealth which can only be created through a stable economy. Let's not destroy the future of our children and of their children's children."

COSATU Criticizes UWUSA

MB012007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1934 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Speakers at the Curries Fountain meeting stressed the need for worker unity, and slammed the formation of the new Inkatha union, saying it would set back the workers struggle. Addressing over 10,000 people, COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions) vice-president, Mr Chris Dlamini, said the formation of UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa], was counter-productive for workers whose strength lay in speaking with a united voice. He said the emergence of UWUSA would weaken this voice "when we were waging our struggles at Frametex and Sarmcol, where was this union and its backers" he asked. "We have been struggling for worker unity against a government which believes in divide and rule, yet now UWUSA's backers are coming with a new divide and rule union for the workers." COSATU's general-secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, said that free enterprise which UWUSA was supporting meant the freedom of the bosses to pay starvation wages and the freedom of the government to withold rights from black people. He said the formation of UWUSA had been prompted by opposition to COSATU rather than because the workers needed or wanted it.

A helicopter carrying Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on his way to and from the UWUSA rally circled over the Curries Fountain meeting, prompting COSATU speakers to ask where UWUSA got its funds from. The helicopter had "UWUSA" was written on it in huge letters.

As the crowd spilled from the stadium there were moments of tension, with COSATU marshalls forming a buffer between heavily armed members of the South African Police and Defense Force, directing people to the buses. Several roads leading into white suburbs were blocked off by manned military vehicles, to prevent workers using the roads and ensure they used the most direct route to bus ranks and stations.

Durban Stayaways Reported

MB020446 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2214 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — Workers in many industrial and businesses in Durban heeded the call by trade unions to stayaway today to mark May Day. Production was disrupted at all BTR-Dunlop plants in Durban and Ladysmith as workers decided to stayaway, but the group's BTR-Sarmcol plant at Howick was operating normally, a spokesman for Dunlop reported. The giant Toyota motor assembly plant at Prospecton was shut down, but a spokesman for the company said the plant was closed for two days because of "short-time." Kingsgate clothing factory in Durban, which employs about 1000 workers, and the company's Hammersdale factory, were also closed today. Home deliveries of milk were also disrupted as Clover workers failed to turn up. Mr Eric Hornby, Clover's divisional general manager, said only the home delivery service had been affected.

PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation], reported that they were operating from all depots but there had been a noticeable drop in passengers on some routes. A spokesman for Durban's electricity department said they had a 60 per cent staff turn out, but at the Alice Street depot about 50 workers arrived for work this morning but decided to take a day's leave. Mrs Julia Murray, a spokesman for the parks recreation and beaches department, said that about 20 per cent of the staff decided to take a day's leave today but the department's functioning had not been affected.

Most Indian-owned shops and cafes in the Grey Street complex were closed at midday in response to a call by the Natal Indian Congress in a show of solidarity with workers. A spokesman for Bakers Ltd, the largest bread suppliers, said there had been a large number of absenteeism among their black workers. They were only doing limited deliveries.

Police Say Durban Rallies 'Quiet'

MB020736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0734 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 2, SAPA — Police in Durban were happy at the way things went off at two major May Day rallies yesterday, which were attended by more than 80,000 people. A police spokesman said today that apart from minor incidents, everything was quiet.

Early yesterday, police confiscated two hauls of petrol bombs — one of which was found in a bus parked near Curries Fountain, venue for the Congress of South African Trade Unions May Day rally. Twenty four petrol bombs and five litres of petrol were confiscated. At KwMashu, police stopped a car and found 19 petrol bombs. Five people were arrested. Two people were arrested in Chesterville in connection with intimidation. It is alleged they were trying to stop people going to work.

A spokesman for the Durban city police said traffic was congested outside Kings Park after the huge UWUSA (United Workers Union of South Africa) rally there. There was a shortage of buses after a few Indian bus-drivers abandoned their vehicles and ran away, but none of them were intimidated or hurt. Apparently the drivers panicked. By 5pm, however, almost all of the crowd at Kings Park had cleared. A spokesman for PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] said a number of their buses were working in the area and there had been no incidents. Durban police said two buses were stoned at the Swinton Road bus rand yesterday afternoon and their windows smashed.

A group of youths reportedly wnent on the rampage at Berea road station in the afternoon. Major Charl du Toit, liaison officer for railways police in Natal said he believed the youths were COSATU (Congress of South African Trade Union) supporters. Brigadier M. Mouton, head of the railway police in Natal, said "it was not much of an incident. It was just a rowdy group." He confirmed that they were brought under control by railways police.

Police Intervene in Port Elizabeth

MB011722 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police did not allow members of the Congress of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] affiliates to hold a May Day rally in the Dan Que Que Stadium, Port Elizabeth, today. Mr Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of CUSA, said: "The police forced workers to disperse but there appeared to be no disturbances." In Springs, East Rand, he said, there was a "police and army presence" when 3000 to 4000 CUSA workers held a commemorative rally. Asked for comment, a police spokesman requested a telex of the SAPA story before he would say anything.

Police Deny Action at Stadium

MB021005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Police did not take any action at the Dan Que Que stadium in Port Elizabeth yesterday, the SAP said today in response to claims they had prevented a May Day rally taking place there. Affiliates of the Congress of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] were unable to hold a May Day rally in the stadium due to police interference, Mr Phiroshaw Camay, general secretary of CUSA, claimed yesterday. "The police forced workers to disperse but there appeared to be no disturbances," he said.

A police statement today said the SAP did not take any action at the stadium yesterday. "As far as we are aware, no such rally was held at the stadium," the SAP statement said.

Port Elizabeth Stayaway To Continue

MB011133 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 1, SAPA — Today's May Day work stoppage has been extended by blacks in Port Elizabeth until Monday. A May Day rally, banned by Port Elizabeth's chief magistrate, Mr D.F.M Smith, has now been called for 10am on Monday. The extension of the stayaway was announced in thousands of pamphlets, printed in Xhosa and English, distributed today through the city's black townships. The pamphlets was issued by the May Day co-ordinating committee representing the

Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA).

It was headed: "Bannings won't stop us." It read: "Yesterday the co-ordinating committee received a last minute banning order informing them that the rally that was to be held at the old active transport hall in Perl Road has been banned. This response is a clear indication that the state does not respect and serve the interests of the people who are producing the wealth of the country and the community at large."

The co-ordinating committee said the workers demanded the immediate lifting of the banning order so that workers could celebrate what has become a symbol of workers' unity, May Day, peacefully. Monday's rally is due to be held at the active transport building in Korsten. At a meeting of the co-ordinating committee consisting of all representatives of the different unions held last night, the following decisions were taken:

— Unions concerned jointly adopted a resolution that if the state resorted to such underhand tactics as banning orders, workers would stage a total stayaway on Friday.
— That this action will be repeated until the workers are able to hold their May Day celebrations. Since the banning order prevents meeting until Saturday, workers are forced to stay away on Monday. This is not a request or a plea, but a firm and clear directive from the workers.
— That workers will only collect their wages on Friday between 12 and 3pm. Workers shall not go to collect wages before 12 pm.
— That the shops in the townships and north end areas will be open tomorrow.

Extension of Stayaway Called Off

MB020443 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2156 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, May 1, SAPA — The threatened prolonged May Day work stoppage was tonight called off at an emergency meeting of community and labour organisations. The organisations called on all African workers in Port Elizabeth to return to work tomorrow, setting aside a previous call to extend the total work stoppage. According to Mr Henry Fazzie, regional president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), representatives of all major labour and community organizations voted unanimously to halt the stoppage. Mr Fazzie said the meeting was called after the circulation of false pamphlets, purporting to have been issued by various community organizatiomu, led to "total confusion."

Executives of the May Day co-ordinating committee — representing COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Union], the UDF and the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) — the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (PEBCO) and various affiliate groups attended the meeting at an undisclosed venue in Port Elizabeth. It was decided not to adhere to the prolonged stayaway threatened by the May Day co-ordinating committee after a planned mass rally to commemorate International Labour Day was banned on Wednesday by Port Elizabeth's acting chief magistrate, Mr D.F.M. Smith.

30 Percent Cape Town Workers Absent

MB011321 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1312 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Essential municipal services in Cape Town are being maintained although about 30 percent of the City Council workforce has taken leave today to mark May Day. The town clerk, Dr Stan Evans, said the council granted leave to 4700 employees today and some housing offices in the outlying areas have been closed, SABC Radio News reports. A spokesman for the Bellville and Parow municipalities said however the stayaway there was negligible.

The director of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, Mr Alan Lighton, said the commercial sector has not generally been affected by the call for a stayaway to mark May Day. All businesses were open with the majority of their staff members at work. Mr Lighton said that from reports received it would appear that a high proportion of black employees had stayed away from work today. A major construction company said that only 25 per cent of its black staff were not at work today but a survey of building sites in the city has revealed that little activity is in progress.

No black pupils are attending classes in the Western Cape today. The deputy director of education and training, Mr Piet Scheepers, said there was no answer to telephone calls to schools under his control in the western Cape this morning. The coloured education department was still busy with a survey but it would appear that very few pupils attended school today. Telephone calls to only a few schools were answered and there were pupils at only one school where a few teachers had reported for duty.

Public transport which was reported to be near normal early this morning, dropped heavily after daylight and many buses and trains were running almost empty.

From Nyanga, residents reported the stayaway as being "very effective." They said buses were almost empty and taxis were not running

A survey of industries in and around Cape Town showed that between 10 per cent and 80 per cent of their workforce were affected. The call appeared to have been heeded mostly by black workers while industries employing coloured workers exclusively reported full or nearly full attendance. One construction company reported 60 out of 200 workers present and brick manufacturers said absenteeism ranged from negligible to about 50 per cent.

Five Arrested in Cape Town

MB011253 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Four men and a white woman are being held by police under the Internal Security Act after police had to use teargas to disperse a crowd of about 200 in Protea Raod, Brackenfell, this morning. SABC Radio News reports a police spokesman said workers at the Everite factory had begun marching towards the station where they were told to turn back and disperse. When they refused teargas was used and five people were arrested.

'Scores' Injured, 66 Arrested

MB020439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2140 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Scores of people were injured and at least 66 people arrested as troops and police broke up four Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] May Day rallies throughout the western Cape yesterday. At least one young man of about 25 was seriously injured as running battles between police and residents continued in Nyanga and Guguletu last night. An ambulance worker said the man was shot through the back.

In Nyanga East, scores of people were hurt when police and troops opened fire with repeated volleys of teargas and over 2000 people, including many children and pensioners, stampeded out of three tiny entrances to the Zolani centre. The rally, which began at 1.30pm, was peaceful throughout. It was only minutes before security forces opened fire that one rock was thrown at a casspir as about 150 youths marched up to a line of police and troops. The youths were given two minutes to disperse as security forces — who parked about 100m from the hall throughout the rally — knelt in a line in the road, aiming rifles, shotguns and teargas launchers at the crowd. Less than half the teargas canisters were aimed at the youths. Most of the canisters appeared to be fired straight at the hall and several went over the roof and into the courtyard where about 1000 older people were seated. A mad panic ensued and a number of children and old people were trampled underfoot. Teargas was so thick it was impossible to see more than a few metres, and over 50 people, mainly pensioners, simply lay on the ground crying, retching and calling for water. Outside, people ran madly for safety, and in the rush, Mrs Nonkululeko Mkethi, 35, of KTC, fell and her ankle snapped. She lay screaming on the ground, her ankle hanging at right angles to her leg, the bone shattered, a member of at St Johns emergency team who treated her said.

In Mbekweni, at least 59 residents were arrested after police sealed off the township and then fired teargas to disperse angry groups of people police prevented from holding a mass rally at the township stadium. A pall of tearsmoke hung over the township after police dispersed hundreds of people at the Mbekweni Baptist Church hall where a packed report-back meeting was held after an initial spate of arrests. Pandemonium ensued as gas spread in the hall. Several people were injured by canisters.

Newspaper reporters saw a large police truck holding 58 men women and youths parked for several hours in the sun outside the Paarl police station yesterday afternoon. Independent township sources claimed an identical truck, full of people, plus several van loads of residents were ferried from the township earlier. They said well over 100 people were arrested. Miss Lizzie Phike, an executive member of COSATU and national organizer for the Food and Canning Workers Union, was arrested at the Paarl police station charge office after an altercation with policemen.

Teargas billowed over Bonteheuwel late yesterday during a running street battle between police and workers and youths. More than 50 police and troops, in a convoy of seven casspirs and buffles and five patrol vans, fired scores of teargas canisters and rubber bullets. At about 4.30pm, soon after the end of the rally — attended by about 2500 people — the security force convoy confronted a group of about 200 chanting workers and youths. When the group refused to disperse after an order police charged and people scattered in all directions.

Students Rally in Guguletu

MB010539 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2300 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA — More than 2,000 pupils from the black and coloured townships today held a mass May Day rally in Guguletu to demonstrate support for the community and "unity among ourselves." It is the first time coloured pupils have gathered at a black township venue in such large numbers and the rally was hailed by SRC [Students Representatives Councils] members as "a milestone for student organisation in the Western Cape." The rally featured music, plays and gumboot dancers — all with applause and shouts of "viva students" and "amandla ngawethu" (power is ours).

After the four-hour meeting, however, a casspir and police van parked on a field next to the apostolic church hall, where the meeting was held, was stoned by pupils. An empty city tramways bus was also stoned along NY1.

Virtually all schools in the black townships were deserted as pupils streamed to the church hall from about 9am and were joined by busloads of pupils from Belgravia and Rylands high schools and a delegation from Alexander Sinton in Athlone. SRC leaders of the schools present described the rally as "a significant success for the joining of forces of all black pupils."

Johannesburg Workers Observe Day

MB011529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, Sapa — Several small businesses in the city centre were closed today as almost Johannesburg's black workers stayed away from work. Chainstores employed housewives and scholars to carry out tasks left vacant by black workers. Perishables were ordered yesterday as shops prepared for disruption of deliveries on May Day, but some small fastfood outlets ran out of bread and other items, although they had reportedly made allowances for less trade than usual. Fast food outlets also served "cut rations" as staff stayed at home, with many regular items not on the menu today. Businesses in the city relying mainly on black shoppers were closed, as were other smaller stores such as men's outfitters which is believed to belong to Indian traders.

There were also few commuters from townships to the city. PUTCO [Public Utilities Transport Corporation] bus company said its services in the Transvaal had almost stopped. Trains from the black residenial areas, which are usually crowded, were empty today. At lunch hour the central Rissik Street post office had only a few white customers — instead of the usual long and daunting queue.

Police in the riot blue uniforms patrolled the streets on foot in groups of two or three. Traffic helicopter pilots this morning said the highway from Soweto to Johannesburg CBD [Central Business District] was almost deserted.

UDF's Sisulu Speaks at Rally

MB010549 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0017 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg , April 30, SAPA — The national president of the United Democratic Front (UDF), Mrs Albertina Sisulu, tonight accused the government of "creating vigilantes" to kill people in black townships. Addressing about 1,200 people at a May Day rally, organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress, she said black people had pinned the government against the wall. "They (the government) don't know what to do, they are confused," Mrs Sisulu told the cheering, singing crowd, Who had earlier given her a standing ovation.

Accusing the government of being "the terrorist", she said black people who had protested peacefully against the pass laws in Sharpville in 1960 had been shot as had students in Soweto in 1976. "It is trying to buy time. Its time has expired. The government knows it and has therefore created vigilantes to kill people in the townships." Mrs Sisulu charged the government was "killing black children because it knows they are the prime ministers of tomorrow." She called on the youth to strengthen "street committees in the townships. That is the only way to isolate those who are being bought out by the government to use children to fight against thier parents, brothers and sister."

She also praised Dr Van Zyl Slabbert for resigning from Parliament. "His resignation shattered the myth of the role of Parliament. It makes clear that Parliament as it is presently constituted is totally irrelevant to the politics of fundamental change in this country."

She also said the scrapping of the pass laws would make no difference because black people "will have to produce" the new ID document anyway.

GWU Officials Reportedly Detained

MB020439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 1, SAPA — Two senior trade unionists and three workers from the Everite factory in Brackenfell were believed to have been detained this morning on their way to a May Day rally in Bellville South. The general secretary of the General Workers Union (GWU), Mr Msokoli Quotole, GWU organiser Mrs Rae Lazarus, Mr B. Tshambuluka, Mr C. Gqabu and Mr B. Mnyaka are being held under the Internal Security Act, according to GWU's assistant branch secretary in Cape Town, Miss Di Cooper. Miss Cooper said the union had been able to talk to the detainees who said they had been arrested on their way to Brackenfell station. The three workers were part of a crowd of workers walking from the Everite hostle to the station.

Miss Cooper said she was told that the workers were stopped by police and told to turn back to the hostel. Police then fired teargas to disperse the crowd. "The officials decided to go back but the police then arrested them and three of the workers," Miss Cooper said. Miss Cooper described the arrests as "a highly provocative attempt to harass the union and prevent it from operating."

SABC Radio News reported today that the five were detained after police used teargas to disperse a crowd of about 200 in Protea Road, Brackenfell. Police comment on the incident was unavailable tonight.

Three Wounded in Vaal Township

MB011553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA — Three people were allegedly wounded today when police fired birdshot at spectators at a May Day rally in the Vaal township of Bophelong. A spokesman for the Vaal Civic Association [VCA] said today one person was shot in the leg and two others were hurt, though not seriously, when police dispersed the group. Police then "hijacked" the ambulance carrying the injured to hospital, the spokesman claimed.

Over 8,000 people attend the May Day Rally organised by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the VCA the Vaal Students' Congress and local organisations, he said. Police fired teargas into the hall where the meeting was being held. "Some elderly people were trapped inside there and others almost lost consciousness as there was no one to attend to them," he said. People managed to get back in to the hall and help them later.

Police remained in the area and troops were on the outskirts of the township, the spokesman said. He added he was dodging birdshot pellets as he spoke on the telephone.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said police fired birdshot and tearsmoke to disperse a "relatively large group" who gathered and threw stones. The spokesman said police arrested five people. One man was wounded and another sustained a cut from wire when he ran away. No "live" or rubber bullets were used. The spokesman said he knew nothing about the alleged "hijacking" of the ambulance.

Police Deny Stopping Mine Unrest

MB011547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1518 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 1, SAPA -- A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said today police were not involved in the halting of unrest last night at Libanon Gold Mine in Westonaria. "The police did not act at any of those mines (in the area) last night or today," he said.

The National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] and management said police were called to the mine yesterday evening and were withdrawn today. NUM claimed 25 miners were hurt in unrest. A spokesman for the Goldfields-owned mine said 13 people were injured. Five, he said were injured by rubber bullets fired by mine security officials and eight by intimidators.

Radio Freedom Urges Exposure of Buthelezi

MB292100 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in our country is becoming explosive. The people, especially the blacks, are being massacred in their struggle for a change in South Africa. We say the only solution for this critical situation in our country is the dismantling of the apartheid system, transfer of political and economic power into the hands of the majority, and equal sharing of the wealth of the country. The message is loud and clear, but the white minority regime has resorted to barbaric terrorism in answer to these just demands of the people.

The killing and maiming of innocent and unarmed people is a daily occurrence in the black townships in South Africa. How long will this continue? The black people in South Africa are stateless in the land of their birth and are treated like wild animals. The imposition or the lifting of the state of emergency in some parts of the country meant no difference as the situation continues unabated. The townships are teeming with SADF and SAP personnel. Wide-ranging powers have been extended to soldiers and police while the SAP and the SADF has broad powers in areas under the state of emergency. Some measures have been extended to the army, South African death squads in any part of the country to suppress the masses. It is the black people who suffer the most. Victims of the present-day fascism termed apartheid, and the number of deaths and detentions continue to rise.

The racist white minority government is using all methods of survival in a bid to maintain this criminal system of apartheid. Not only has the regime engaged the army and the police, but also makes use of its agents and puppets to suppress the ever-rising wave of resistence. Some of the press coverage of events in South Africa was the use of misleading term black-on-black violence. [sentence as heard]. The activities of puppets like Gatsha Buthelezi and his Inkatha are known to our people. Many of our people, members of democratic organizations in the country, have had clashes and some lost their lives at the hands of Inkatha angels of death in Natal and other places. This black-on-black term was a misrepresentation of developments in which police and other enemy agents attacked people in their resistence to apartheid.

Fellow workers, let us unite and strengthen our trade union movement. Today we are faced with yet another onslaught by the enemy agent, the stooge and puppet Gatsha Buthelezi, groomed by the West and the minority regime. Gatsha's occupation has been to oppose the people and their progressive organizations in their resistence to the inhuman system of apartheid. Unity of our people has never been more important than now. The people, in compliance with the demands of each phase of the struggle, become more and more united. This was noted with the birth of the United Democratic Front [UDF]. It is an undeniable truth that the UDF, the largest nonracial democratic organization in South Africa, has been a nightmare to Gatsha Buthelezi. Today as our people further united, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] was born which is a federation of all progressive workers unions in the country. Serving the interests of his masters, Buthelezi is extending his divisive activities and this time directed against the workers by announcing the formation of his UWUSA, United Workers Union of South Africa, on the very International Workers Day. It is clear that this is aimed against COSATU since Gatsha Buthelezi has never wasted time to refer to it as a branch of the ANC, even before the Botha regime could say it.

We are oppressed and exploited by a minority in the land of our birth. We are calling for sanctions and disinvestment in South Africa, which help to prop up the apartheid regime. Gatsha has been parading around the world as an agent for this repressive apartheid system, preaching against sanctions and for investment. As a paid agent of the Pretoria regime, he cannot serve his masters better by announcing the formation of his UWUSA which will be proinvestment and the free enterprise system in South Africa. This is aimed at destroying the trade union movement and entrenching further exploitation of the toiling masses. It is a extension and a front of his terrorist Inkatha and therefore has to be dealt with in a manner it deserves.

As we are preparing for this centenary of May Day to make it a paid public holiday, we should also fight against this divisive act of Gatsha Buthelezi. Let us expose his treacherous activities that betray our march to freedom. Let us boycott the launching of his organisation on May Day and place Gatsha where he belongs. Forward to May Day as a paid holiday! Forward to a free nonracial and democratic South Africa! An injury to one is an injury to all!

Conscientious Objector Arrested at ECC Meeting

MB302044 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2349 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, April 29, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaigns (EEC) peace rally at the Johannesburg City Hall started on a dramatic note this evening when one of the scheduled speakers, conscientious objector Mr Philip Wilkinson, was arrested in the foyer by plain-clothes military policemen. Mr Wilkinson, a Port Elizabeth butcher who was due to reprot for a three-month military camp yesterday, was "forcibly" taken away, according to ECC spokesmen. They said the policemen refused to identify themselves or produce a warrant for the arrest.

A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said: "In terms of the Defence Act, white male South African citizens are obliged to render service. A man who fails to render service can be charged under the relevant section of the Defence Act by a court of law, or court martial. Once a man fails to report for service he can be arrested and normal legal procedures are followed." The spokesmen said the other charges made by the ECC were being investigated.

ECC, Tutu Condemn Arrest

MB302048 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Johannesburg April 30, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign was "appalled by the brutality" of the arrest of Mr Philip Wilkinson, a Port Elizabeth conscientious objector who was arrested at an ECC meeting at the Johannesburg City Hall last night, the ECC said in a statement today. "He was forcibly removed from our meeting last night, bundled into a van and driven off at high speed. The manner of his arrest by military police has to be condemned," the statement said. "It was a display of gross force and showed a disrespect for the legitimately held views of a conscientious objector. Philip at no time resisted arrest. He had in fact made himself available to the military police through the offices of his lawyer. This kind of underhanded and disrespectful action must stop. It is time for all in our country to give respect to the conscientious objector. We call for Philip's recognition by the authorities as a conscientous objector and not as a criminal."

Meanwhile, the bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in statement on Mr Wilkinsons' arrest :

"We live in a crazy country. How people of his standing can be apprehended so quickly, yet vigilantes and others are to go scot-free I am puzzled. I have high regard for him and many other young people like him who are paying so heavily for what they believe in."

Tutu Addresses Cape Town ECC Gathering 30 April

MB010611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0554 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, April 30, SAPA — The government's reform initiatives were no more than ad hoc adjustments to apartheid and no longer interested blacks, the Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said today. Speaking at an End Conscription Campaign meeting, he said blacks were now only interested in political power. The government should dismantle apartheid and not attempt to reform it. "You cannot reform a Frankenstein, you can only destroy it."

He said the pass laws had affected the lives of millions of blacks and the government should be commended for eventually abolishing the measures. "You would have expected there to have been great jubilation in the townships but all the removal met was silence. Blacks are no longer interested in ad hoc adjustmetns to apartheid which are made grudgingly and reluctantly."

He said there were, however, signs of hope that South Africa could eventually be a united and peaceful country. It was encouraging to see young whites who had the courage to become conscientious objectors in the face of ostracism and severe penalities. A further sign of hope was that white Afrikaners had held talks with the ANC against the wishes of the state president and Afrikaner youth were begining to question the government.

The funeral of the late PFP MPC [Progressive Federal Party member of provincial council] for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, which was attended by about 20,000 people, mostly black, showed that South Africa did have a future. But there could be no future without justice and there could be no justice with apartheid. "Without apartheid, outdated or updated, all South Africans would want to defend their motherland and there would be no need for conscription. There would be no need to destabilise neighbouring countries and no need for a tricameral Parliament."

He said South Africans could only be free if they were together. He said violence, including the use of petrol bombs and "necklaces", had to be condemned but it should be remembered that its primary cause was apartheid and those who upheld it. Blacks regarded the polcie as their enemies and that was bad for any country. There was so much evidence of torture by the police that it could no longer be ignored, and this was unacceptable in a country that purported to uphold civilised standards. There was also evidence that police had taken part in vigilante attacks in Alexandra township near Johannesburg and some had been identified as members of "marauding squads" by residents. He said it was strange that when attacks from so-called leftist organisations took place, the police were efficient in arresting those responsible but right-wing vigilante violence always went unsolved.

Bishop Tutu received several standing ovations from the capacity crowd at the Cape Town city hall.

Tutu, Others To March on Klerksdorp Prison

MB020857 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Archbishop-elect of southern Africa Desmond Tutu is expected to take part on a march to Klerksdorp prison today. Bishop Tutu is to be joined by other Anglican clergy members in a march to the prison where Bishop Siegisbert Ndwandwe is being held. Bishop Ndwandwe was detained a week ago, shortly after his home was petrol bombed. Officials in Pretoria say the clergyman was being held in terms of the Internal Security Act. However, it has been not disclosed for what reason he was picked up.

Le Grange Responds to Parliamentary Questions

Assesses SAP Racial Parity

MB300913 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1911 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] House of Representatives, April 29, SAPA — There was no promotion ceiling for any member of the SA police, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to the debate on his budget vote, he said there was "absolute parity" between members of all races in the force on promotion, salries and opportunities. "I personally see 47,000 members of the force. I don't differentiate between them."

The recent promotion of six members — two coloureds, one Indian and three blacks — to the rank of colonel proved this. If any non-white SAP member proved of such "outstanding merit" that he deserved promotion above the rank of colonel, he "will be promoted as far as I'm concerned".

Other points made by the minister in his reply were that:

— The government had decided every effort should be made to increase the number of police stations and the minister of finance has been instructed by the cabinet to find way of financing them;
— There had been many requests to pay police reservists an allowance, but the reservists, proud of the fact that they had rendered their services free of charge for so many years, had said this would be an insult. This was not to say an allowance might not one day be paid. There was a strong group within the reservists who were in favour of an allowance;

— Consideration was being given to paying the policemen who guarded MP's homes the same additional allowance as members of the guard unit that protected, among other things, government buildings such as Parliament;
— Unrest damage to the homes and property of policemen in the past 18 months was more than R2 million. In addition, many members of policemen's families had been injured.
Mr Le Grange gave an assurance that SAP members would be compensated for such loses. Large amounts had already been paid out, including for items like curtains.

UK Envoy Misquoted on Torture

MB301908 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1647 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 30, SAPA — Comments by South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Dr Dennis Worrall, on the torture of detainees in the republic had been incorrently quoted in local newspapers, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, he said he was in possession of a tape recording of the British television programme in which Dr Worral appeared. The recording showed Dr Worral had been misquoted, and MPs were welcome to listen to it.

Newspaper reports quoted Dr Worral as saying there had been torture of detainees in South Africa, including of some children, but that the situation was not as bad as alleged.

Rejects Report on Police Torture

MB300617 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says allegations in a report by researchers of the University of Cape Town that 83 percent of detainees interviewed had been tortured by the police are totally untrue. Speaking during the debate of his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Le Grange said that the report by the University's Criminology Institute was subjective, unscientific, prejudiced, and contained unfounded statistical assumptions. He said that this department had studied the report and that further particulars about it would be released soon. The minister said that only about 14 percent of detainees had lodged complaints about the police since the Intrnal Security Act was promulgated. He said that during the partial state of emergency 310 complaints had been received. In only two instances had the attorney general deemed it necessary to prosecute.

Referring to funerals of victims of the unrest, Mr Le Grange said that restrictions on such gatherings would be strictly enforced in future. He said that the police had had enough of the way in which funerals degenerated into political gatherings.

Funeral Conditions To Be Enforced

MB301652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1632 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Apr 30, SAPA — Conditions placed on the holdings of funerals of unrest victims would be enforced by the security forces, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to points raised during the debate on his budget vote, he said funerals were "nothing else but political meetings" at which the Soviet and ANC flags were displayed, intimidation took place and people "run alongside the coffin with wooden AK-47s".

He was asked by Mr David Dalling (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Sandton) whether it was preferable to have the conditions enforced, which could lead to the loss of lives, or to allow the funerals to go ahead unchecked. "It will not be allowed to happen. These conditions are not unenforceable, and they will be enforced by the security forces. We have now had enough," Mr Le Grange said.

He said Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) always spoke of police excesses but never mentioned attacks on members of the force. By so soing, she acted as "a mouthpiece for the ANC, the UDF, [United Democratic Front] the communists and all such organisations". Mr Le Grange was ordered by the chairman of committees, Dr Helgard van Rensburg, to withdraw the remark, which he did.

He said he had repeatedly stated that he would not tolerate any illegal acts by SAP members and that strict action would be taken against offenders. However, he could quote at length from statistics of attacks on policemen and their families. For instance, Mr Le Grange said, from September 1984 to April this year, the homes of 807 SAP members had been attacked, and damage estimated at R2,200,000 had been caused. During the same period, 33 members of the security forces had been killed in unrest and 584 injured. Ten SAP members had died so far this year. From January 1 to April 29, there had been 71 stone-throwing attacks on the homes of black, off-duty policemen, while 50 of their private vehicles had been damaged and 11 policemen had been stoned. During the same period, there had been 51 arson attacks on the homes of SAP members and 53 such attacks on their private vehicles. SAP members' homes had been petrol-bombed 164 times and subjected to handgrenade attacks seven times, while five shooting incidents had taken place at SAP residences.

"That is the sort of violence that is directed against members of the police. Do you also want me to tell you about the children of SAP members who can't go to school in safety any more and have to take correspondence courses or attend school in Ciskei and Transkei?" There had also been "propaganda attacks" on policemen, who had been urged to resign, sabotage euqipment and installations, and disrupt transport services.

Mrs Suzman presented "a one-sided view" Mr Le Grange said, and should try to strike a balance between the actions of the police and the assault on them.

KwaNdebele Will Not Budge on Independence Decision

MB292057 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] The chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr Simon Skosana, says his government cannot repeal its decision to accept independence. He said it would mean that his government had failed in its mission.

Rightwing Leader Warns Against 'Black Communists'

AB010750 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, May 1 (AFP) — Extremist rightwing leader Eugene Terre'blanche warned Wednesday that if the South African Government gave in to "black communists" or withheld elections for the white minority his movement would take over "with force".

Mr Terre'blanche, leader of the quasi-military Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB-Afrikaner Resistance Movement) was speaking at a rally of more than 3,000 cheering supporters in the city hall of South Africa's capital here. It was the largest show of force this year by the AWB and its Brandwag (Sentinel) vigilant-type force, whose support has mushroomed as black protest against the apartheid system of segregation has increased. The city hall was bedecked with the swastika-like flags of the AWB and hundreds of Brandwag attired in their khaki uniforms, some with pistols strapped to their legs, joined the crowd in cheering their leader. At the Pretoria meeting the rightwing whites called for stronger military force to quell black unrest.

Mr Terre'blanche lashed out at South Africa's tri-cameral parliamentary system launched in 1984, whereby coloured (mixed raced people) and Indians were given representation with whites in separate and segregated chambers of Parliament. The 73 percent black majority was, however, excluded from a Parliamentary say, although President Pieter Botha has indicated that it will soon be given representation in Parliament.

Hundreds spilled out into the Pretoria streets with loudspeakers booming Mr Terre'blanche's accusations that the white minority government was capitulating to the black majority with its policy of gradual reform of the apartheid system.

Anti-Semitic literature was distributed at the door of the hall and young blond girl, aged about 10, read an anti-Semitic poem before the meeting.

Mr Terre'blanche, a charismatic speaker who mixes poetic idiom from the Bible with his racist rhetoric, warned the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) which is fighting to overthrow the government, that the "Afrikaners have formed a laager".

The AWB believes the Dutch and French Huguenot-descended Afrikaners — the majority group among the whites — are a "chosen people". Mr Terre'blanche said: "Whites are in the majority in Africa because God is on their side" he warned the government that if it carried on giving concessions to the black people the AWB would be "unable to contain the fury of whites" against it.

Coloured and Indian members of Parliament this week called for the banning of the AWB, but some government sources fear this would make them martyrs and might promote them in the same way that banning of movements like the ANC did among the blacks. The AWB leader warned that the ultimate conflict in South Africa would be between the AWB and the ANC. The AWB claims to have a large membership in the 47,000-strong South African police, although police are banned from being members. It is also believed to be recruiting whites from the South African army.

Arms Cache Discovered Near Pietermaritzburg

MB010921 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT
1 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 1, SAPA — A young Pietermaritzburg boy lost part of a finger and thumb when a limpet mine detonator he found in a large terrorist arm cache exploded late yesterday. Ten-year-old Mziyekayise Mpisi and several other children had taken home explosive devices they found while looking for a lost football near a field in Plessislaer near Imbali township.

Last night police were understood to be going from house to house in an effort to recover all the explosives. When police searched the area where the children had been playing, they found 18 grenades, 18 grenade detonators, three mini limpet mines, two limpet mine detonators, two electric detonators, three mechanical detonators, seven hand grenade devices, an AK-47 magazine full of bullets, 29.9mm pistol rounds and 39 AK-47 7.62mm rounds, a spokesman in Pretoria said.

A relative who lives at Mziyekayise's home said the boy had returned from football with a detonator and was playing with it inside the house. "My wife told him to play outside and just as he left the house the thing went off," he said. "I took him to hospital." He said Mziyekayise's right hand was badly injured and he was cut on the head, legs, and feet. "They must have thought they were something nice to play with. Later the police were going round taking the bombs from the children."

A spokesman said "both the area and the case" were being investigated.

Policeman, Youth Die in Wattville Incident

MB011944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 1, SAPA — Two people, one a police constable, died in an incident of unrest in Wattville, today, police said. A spokesman for the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said about 50 youths victimised the resident of a house in Wattville, on the east Rand, today. He said that the group had learned that a black policeman, Const E.E. Ntuku, was hidden in a wardrobe by a woman who had locked him in it. "They managed to break it open and the constable fatally wounded one youth with shots from his duty pistol," he said. "They dragged the constable outside and necklaced him," he added. Const Ntuku died as a result of burn injuries.

Black Policeman Killed in Eersterus 2 May

MB020953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0952 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — A black police constable was shot dead in Eersterus east of Pretoria last night. The policeman was attached to police headquarters in Pretoria and his name will be released as soon as his next-of-kin have been informed. A police spokesman said the constable was fatally wounded in the chest in an Eersterus street. Two men were later arrested in connection with the killing.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

2 PM, 1 May

MB011352 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 1, SAPA — Following is interim statement by SA Police Public Relations Division at 2pm:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during this morning:

"At Sibongile, in northern Natal, police arrested three men when they barricaded a road.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, shots were fired at an SAP vehicle. No one was injured. In the same area, police arrested 22 men and seven women when a police vehiclewas stoned.

"At Khutsong near Bothaville in the northern OFS [Orange Free State], a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. In the same area, a councillor's home was set alight and a number of houses were stoned. Police fired tear smoke and shotguns to disperse these mobs. Three men and a youth were later admitted to hospital with shotgun wounds.

"At White River in the eastern Transvaal, a transport services vehicle was destroyed when it was set alight.

"At Enjendini near Barberton, two private vehicles were extensively damaged when they were petrol bombed.

"At Thandukukhaya, near Piet Retief, a black man attacked an SADF member with an axe. He was disarmed and arrested.

"Near Dube railway station, Soweto, two passenger coaches were destroyed when they were set alight. Also in Soweto, police arrested two men when they stoned a police vehicle.

"At Tembisa on the east Rand, two private homes and two beerhalls and a number of vehicles were damaged by arsonists. A youth was fatally wounded when police fired at a mob attacking one of the beerhalls. In the same area, a youth was arrested when he placed barricades in a road. A number of shots were fired at a police vehicle. No one was injured.

"At Doornfontein gold mine near Carltonville, two vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria, a police vehicle was petrol bombed. Police warded off the attack with shotgun fire. A woman was injured. In the same area, a piece of metal was hurled at a police vehicle. The youth responsible was wounded and arrested when police fired a shotgun round.

"At Pienaars Trust in the eastern Transvaal, a police vehicle was petrolbombed and extensively damaged.

"At Maukeng near Kroonstad, private vehicles and buses were stoned. A youth was arrested following one of these incidents. In the same area, police arrested four men for intimidation. A woman was hospitalised as a result of an assault by intimidators.

"At Balfour on the east Rand, two buses and a shop were damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Watville near Benoni, police fired on a man who was intimidating other blacks. He was injured and arrested.

"At Sebokeng, near Vanderbijlpark, taxi drivers were intimidated. Two men were arrested by the police.

"At Brackenfell in the western province, a mob of blacks marched through the white residential area. They were dispersed with tear smoke. Three men and a white woman were arrested.

"At Kabokweni near Graskop in the eastern Transvaal, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. Ten men were arrested in connection with this incident. In the same area the body of a youth bearing evidence of shotgun wounds was found. It is possible that he was wounded in confrontation with police on 1986-04-30 (yesterday).

"At Tswelang near Wolmaransstad, a mob numbering over 3,000 stoned a SAP vehicle, causing extensive damage. Police dispersed their attackers with shotgun and rifle fire, wounding three men, one seriously. In the same area, considerable damage was caused to a policeman's home when it was petrolbombed.

"At Thanga near Drie Koppies in the eastern Transvaal, two men were arrested when they stoned SAP members."

End report.

2 May

MB020733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 2 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 2, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest situation report to 8am today:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Tembisa on the East Rand, a front end loader, a private vehicle and a school were extensively damaged when they were set alight. In the same area, a youth was arrested when he threw a petrol bomb at a police vehicle.

"At Actonville near Benoni, a black man who reported at the police station that he had been shot, died before it could be established who was responsible. The body of another black man, also with bullet wounds, was later found by the police. At this stage, it is not known whether these incidents are unrest-related.

"In the same area a man was wounded and arrested when police fired a shotgun round to disperse a mob which stoned their vehicle.

"At Heloemoed near Allanridge in the OFS [Orange Free State], police arrested 21 men and 33 women when they attended an illegal gathering.

"At Tokoza near Germiston, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight. One youth was arrested in connection with this incident.

"In the Driehoek industrial area, Germiston, private vehicles were stoned. Police fired shotgun rounds to disperse the mob, fatally wounding a man and wounding and arresting two others.

"At Galeshewe near Kimberly, a number of stonethrowing incidents occurred. Police arrested a youth following one of these incidents.

"At KwaMashu Near Durban, a shop was looted and extensively damaged. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire, wounding a man who together with two others was arrested.

"At Claremont, a delivery vehicle was stoned. Police arrested a youth.

"At Umlazi, serious damage was caused to a bus when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Tinus near Fort Beaufort, a number of vehicles were extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Watville on the East Rand, a man who hurled a petrol bomb at a police vehicle was wounded by shotgun fire and arrested. In the same area, a black policeman was murdered by a mob who broke in to his home and attacked him. He defended himself with a revolver, killing one of his attackers, a black man. A woman was later arrested in connection with this incident. Two men were arrested during illegal gatherings.

"At Imbali near Pietermaritzburg, a bus was extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, a police vehicle was stoned. Police arrested three youths.

"In Welkom at a business centre, a police vehicle was stoned. Police arrested two black women.

"At Ikutseng near Warrenton in the northern Cape, a community hall, a beerhall and a taxi were damaged by arsonists. A man was arrested when he attended an illegal gathering.

"At Centerton near Hankey in the eastern Cape, two private homes were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed.

"In Roodepoort, two black men attempted to intimidate workers at a hotel. The owner of the hotel arrested both these men.

"At Balfour, a black residential area on the east Rand, a policeman's home was stoned. A man was wounded and arrested when police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire. In the same area, police discovered the body of a black man with a shotgun wound, presumably sustained in earlier confrontation with police.

"At Waukeng near Kroonstad, a private home was stoned. Police used shotguns to disperse the mob, fatally wounding a youth and wounding and arresting a man.

"At Phuhomeng near Bultfontein, a policeman's home was stoned. One man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Bonteheuwel in the western province, police and private vehicles were stoned and damaged on a number of occasions.

"At Guguletu in the Western Cape, a number of shots were fired at a police vehicle. No one was injured.

"At Matsulu near White River, a private vehicle and three private homes were extensively damaged when they were set alight.

"At Springfontein in the OFS, a beerhall and a cafe in the black residential area were damaged by arsonists."

End report

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] NP Women's Meeting

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 April reports on page 6 a National Party [NP] women's meeting in Worcester in the Cape. The women's seminar agreed that there was a need for "grey" residential areas for those who wished to live there, but that not all residential areas should be classified as such. The seminar agreed that all recognised leaders should be invited to future political negotiations provided they foreswore violence as a means of bringing about change. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, when asked for his reaction to the seminar, said it was necessary for women to come to the fore at times like the present. The fight against the revolutionaries would be won or lost in the streets, the kitchen, and the factory, and the women could help to create better relations. On the future of group areas, Mr Heunis said it was strange that whites and coloreds lived together on farms, in cities and towns, and in servants' quarters were part of residences, yet there was opposition to the scrapping of group areas.

Editorial on AWB

In an editorial on page 10, the newspaper says : "With the taking over of the National Party meeting at Brits by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB] and the violent scenes thereafter, South Africa's political clock was turned back many years." Radicalism, it says can be fatal in South Africa today. This country is seeing gruesome acts among the black community every day, committed under the umbrella of leftwing radicalism. And now, the AWB, by its actions at Brits, has loaded the sterile conflict among the Afrikaners with emotion. The country very badly needs cool heads at the present time, it says.

CITIZEN on Settlement

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 30 April says in an editorial on page 6 that "amidst reports of terror and counter-terror in the townships, threatned May Day strikes and general unrest, there are some favourable developments," among them the lifting of influx control and pass laws and the favorable reception abroad. Noting reports that the Commonwealth Emminent Persons Group [EPG] has drawn up a "peace package" for a negotiated settlement in South Africa and Foreign Minister Pik Botha's comment that there were "high hopes" the EPG could pay a meaningful role in promoting dialogue, the editorial says "nobody would deny the EPG the chance to contribute towards a settlement if that is at all possible. But it should not be the Kissinger-type settlement that finished off the whites in Rhodesia."

ANC Rejection of Botha Call

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 30 April reports on the front page that an ANC spokesman in London says President

Botha's call for noncommunist ANC members to return and negotiate "cannot be taken seriously." " 'This ploy of Botha's implying he is prepared to entertain negotiations with some members and not other members is meaningless.' " " 'It is nonsense to talk about negotiations when Nelson Mandela and a whole lot of other persons are in prison and the laws of the country are such that they do not permit any democratic functioning by the people,' " the spokesman said.

Verwoerdburg Opens CBD, Cinemas

Another front page report says that the Verwoerdburg town council voted unanimously to declare the central business district [CBD] a free trading area. All cinemas in the town have also been opened to all races.

Boraine Calls on MPs To Resign

THE STAR reports on page 3 that former Progressive Federal Party [PFP] member of Parliament Dr Alex Boraine called on those working within the tricameral Parliament to resign. Addressing an End Conscription Campaign rally in Johannesburg, Dr Boraine said the tricameral Parliament system "should be destroyed and people functioning within it should realise that it was discredited and begin moving out." He said South Africa has passed the time when a small group of people could form a "new just government" within the existing tricameral system and challenged " 'those in the so-called coloured and Indian chambers to recognise that they are standing on dangerous ground.' "

Protest Over KwaNdebele Independence

A report on page 7 says that fresh protests have broken out among KwaNdebele residents against the proposed independence of their homeland. The rejection of the proposed independence was voiced by "thousands" of villagers during a meeting convened recently by the paramount chief of the Ndebele tribe.

Alexandra Leader on Attacks

Another page 7 report quotes the chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee as telling a press conference that continued attacks on antiapartheid activists would not crush community organization in Alexandra. He said the attacks were meant "to destroy community structures which had been operating since December last year as an alternative to statutory bodies such as the community councils and the police.

Mayfair Pamphlets

THE STAR reports on page 9 that nonwhite residents of Mayfair are "too scared of 'victimisation' to protest against right-wing pamphlets being circulated in the area." The pamphlets are sent by the Mayfair Residents and Ratepayers Association and demand that the white section of Mayfair remain white. Part of Mayfair has been declared an Indian group area.

STAR on Need for 'Cool Heads'

THE STAR says in a page 16 editorial that cool heads will be needed the next few days when political tension is high and plans are formed to observe May Day. May Day is "no day for a provocative show of force" and the police have made a sensible start by announcing they will provide protection for people who wish to go to work but otherwise will keep a low profile. Black organizations must also ensure discipline. "If May Day beocmes an excuse for a rampage, for mindless acts of violence, then it will defeat its own pruposes and promote a backlash. That would be in no one's interest."

Black View of Reform

In "My View" column on the same page Allister Sparks says the "minimal" black response to the abolishing of the pass laws "is a startling illustration of the Government's total loss of credibility in the black community." "There has been too much gradualism," Sparks says. "An avalanche of words for every millimeter's movement of the great glacier itself, until meaning has been swept away and reality has to be measured with a micrometer screw." There is probably nothing the government could do now to win the approval of the black majority. They want it to go, all of it, including white minority rule, so "their minds are tending to concentrate on the central issue to the exclusion of the minutiae of change which are the stuff of white politics." Quoting the constitutional development and planning minister as saying there can be no reparations for victims of the pass laws sicne the slaves were not compensated when slavery was abolished, Sparks says "at least the slaves were freed — which is one kind of reparation that could be made to those black politicians and their parties who were outlawed for what is now implicitly acknowledged to have been a legitimate protest against a vexatious system."

BEELD on Violence

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 30 April says in an editorial on page 8 that this week Law and Order Minister Le Grange painted a gloomy picture of the escalation of violence in South Africa. "Is this what the future will increasingly hold for us? Hopefully not, and perhaps it can be avoided if everyone does his share. Unfortunately there are too many signs that people on the left and people on the right of the political spectrum have developed an immunity to violence." The editorial says it would be naive and shortsighted to think that there is no other way for us but to defend particular values and norms but by violence. But that is not the same as choosing violence as a first option before other possibilities have been exhausted. All those who have the country's interests at heart, the paper says, should avoid violence rather than help it along.

Editorial on House Debate

In a second editorial the paper says that an event taking place in the House of Representatives this week is in sharp contrast to the intolerance, obstinacy, and even unreasonableness which characterizes present political debate in the country. The calm reasoning and debate over national matters which occurred in this chamber during the state president's budget vote deserves more than passing reference. "Most of all, the debate was characterized by calm and a spirit of mutual trust and respect. From this it would indeed seem that much progress has been made along the road of consensus politics, as opposed to the yelling and letting off of steam in the politics of the past." This, the paper says, gives hope for the future.

Regional Solutions Considered

In his "Political BEELD" column on page 8, Piet Muller says President Botha has said that apartheid is outdated, and that several other government officials have said the same thing. No right thinking person should still question the government's seriousness over reform. The government, he says, underlined its intentions recently by accepting a single citizenship for all and the abolition of the pass laws, and announcing other far-reaching measures. And yet, says Muller, it seems that all these changes have made little impression on the international community or on blacks. All announcements are greeted by a "yes, but...," and this is especially so about the "yes, but what about the Group Areas Act?". The government, he says, is confronted with a dilemma; whatever it does is not accepted. "It is clear that expectations are increasing at a faster pace than government is able to reform. There is only one way in which the government can again get a firm hold of the reform initiative: it shoud announce as soon as possible what its plans are on how blacks are eventually going to be represented in central government." But, says Muller, so far no one has come up with a plan for black participation in central government. A plan is needed reconciling the political aspirations of different groups. A middle ground will have to be found. But what is a solution to one part of the country will not necessarily be accepted in another part. For example, he says, the Group Areas Act could be abolished in some parts of the country immediately with no problem, while in other parts the situation is so radical that abolition of this act might lead to serious political unrest. "This is why the negotiations between Natal and the government of KwaZulu are so important; here is an earnest attempt to resolve the problems of a particular region on a regional basis." Only when we have regional solutions, he says, will we be in a position to propose an acceptable solution for representation in the central government.

Debate on Munsieville

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans of 29 April reports on page 4 that the town council of Krugersdorp still wants the township of Munsieville moved and plans to ask the state president to visit the town himself and see for himself "what the true position is." This decision was taken at the council's monthly meeting during which the state president's ruling that Munsieville remain was discussed. The deputy chairman of the management committee, Arrie van Wyk, said he believed the president did not have all the facts of the situation when he made his ruling not to move the township. " 'Politically, it would be better if Munsieville remained where it is, but economically the upgrading of the township is not possible. The money would be much better spent if we built houses for blacks where there would be no friction', he said."

University of North Boycott

"University of the North students yesterday started a week-long boycott of lectures to mourn the death in police custody of United Democratic Front [UDF] leader Mr Peter Nchabaleng," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the front page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 30 April. A student mass meeting also resolved that all students should attend Nchabaleng's funeral. "Meanwhile, as Sekhukhuneland prepares for the Ncabaleng funeral, reports from the area said a heavy build-up of security forces was evident."

Call To Ignore May Day

"Hundreds of pamphlets calling on workers to ignore calls for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of May Day tomorrow have been distributed in the townships by an organisation named the Sebokeng Residents Committee," the paper reports on page 2. The pamphlets, "which have been dismissed as the work of right-wingers," list the government's achievements in ending discrimination.

Bekkersdal 'Feud'

"A feud between pupils in Bekkersdal township near Randfontein disrupted schooling for more than a week, sources disclosed yesterday," Mandla Ndlazi reports on the same page. A community leader said the "feud was caused by political differences of pupils who are members of the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM) and those who belonged to the UDF-affiliate Mohlakeng Youth Congress (MOYCO)."

Four Said Killed at Funeral

The *SOWETAN* reports on page 3 that a Tembisa resident who as involved in organizing the funeral or Metal and Allied Workers Union member Mpumelelo Kortman has claimed that four people were shot dead during the funeral when police opened fire on a crowd of 20,000 mourners who were marching to the cemetary. However, a spokesman for the police Public Relations Directorate said " 'that claim is not true.' "

SOWETAN on Baragwanath Hospital

Commenting on the planned " 'drastic action' " by Baragwanath hospital officials against nurses who went on strike last year, the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4 that this comes at "the most inopportune moment." "We appeal to the hospital authorities to let sleeping dogs lie. Things are chaotic on the whole, and having problems at the hospital would be the last straw to break our backs."

Families 'Terrorized'

"Two Bophelong, Vanderbijlpark, families have been terrorised by unknown people who assaulted their children and pointed firearms at them while searching their homes," Joshua Raboroko reports on page 5. "The families claimed in statements to their lawyers that they were put under a 'virtual siege' as about 20 black and white men travelling in many cars ransacked their properties." One woman whose house was searched said the men wanted to know the whereabouts of her son, who is a political activist. She also said she recognized two of the black men as policemen.

Soweto Civic Association on 'Attacks'

"The attack on activists' homes in Diepkloof and the raid on the Ipelegeng Community Centre and other savage acts of brutalities is cause for concern, the Soweto Civic Association said in a statement yesterday," the paper reports on page 6. The association said these attacks were forcing them " 'to review our commitment to the non-violent struggle.' " The statement also supported Alexandra Residents' decision to form " 'self-defence committees.' "

Venda Security Police Deny Reports

"The chief of the Venda Security Police, Brigadier Gerson Pamabulana, yesterday confirmed that four detainees in Venda had been hospitalised but denied that they were suffering from malnutrition and mental breakdown," another report on the same page says. "The brigadier further denied that former Robben Island prioner and Northern Transvaal organiser of the Black General Workers Union, Mr Mbeu Mukhesi, was suffering from a heart ailment and was refusing treatment."

SACC Concerned Over Bishop's Detention

"The South African Council of Churches [SACC] is 'deeply concerned and disturbed' about the detention of the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the West Rand, Bishop M.S. Ndwandwe," Joshua Raboroko reports on page 8. In a statement, SACC General Secretary Beyers Naude said the detention "would bring 'ill for the future of our country.' "

PAC Condemns Security Forces Bill

"The Pan Africanist Congress of Azanaia [PAC] yesterday condemned the South African Government's intention 'to intensify the state of emergency' by giving sweeping powers to the army and police to contain the 'so-called black-on-black violence,' " the *SOWETAN* reports on page 11. In a statement released by PAC Chairman Johnson Mlambo, the group "restated its call to the interntional community to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to give moral and material support to the 'Azanian masses.' Only this kind of support will bring to an end the repression in the country."

Buti Not Accepted Back

"The former mayor of Alexandra , Mr Sam Buti, will not be accepted back into the community because he has infuriated the people, a press conference organized by the Alexandra Action Committee heard yesterday," Ali Mphaki reports on page 12 of the *SOWETAN*. A spokesman for the committee said residents "felt Mr Buti's police unit was responsbile for the many deaths that happened in the township."

Pretoria Cinemas

"The opening of Pretoria cinemas to all races has now been dumped in the lap of the city council," the paper reports on page 18. The council has received applications for opening 12 cinemas which will be discussed by the management committee soon.

CAPE TIMES News Blackout

"The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday denied charges in the House of Delegates that the police had imposed a news blackout on the *CAPE TIMES*," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 29 April reports on page 2. Le Grange said "all he wanted from the *CAPE TIMES* was that it should be 'more disciplined' ". In an accompanying note, the *CAPE TIMES* editor says "there is a news blackout on the *CAPE TIMES*, involving all types of news."

Homelands Citizens

"Last year's census foudn that there were 1.8 million citizens from the 'independent' homelands permanently resident in South Africa, far fewer than expected," the paper reports on page 4. At a press conference last week, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis had said that there were an estimated 3.3 million people from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei permanently resident in South Africa.

Antiapartheid Unity

"Anti-apartheid organizations could not longer afford 'the luxury of political nitpicking' while the government destroyed the country, the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] candidate for the Claremont Parliamentary seat, Mr Jan van Eck, warned last night," *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 5. Van Eck told a meeting that "the time had come for all organizations committed to establishing a non-racial democracy in South Africa to link up and break through apartheid divisions." Addressing the same meeting, PFP MP Helen Suzman said "certain reservations remained about the abolition of influx control," including the government's urbanization plan and the restoration of citizenship.

CAPE TIMES Editorial

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is "suddenly in a pivotal position to encourage South Africans to negotiate a settlement," the *CAPE TIMES* says in an editorial on page 10. The group is "well-placed to get the ANC and President Botha together around a negotiating table." The problem is that "both the ANC and the Nationalist government still appear to believe that they can achieve their respective — and mutually contradictory — aims by coercive force and/or revolutionary violence." If they continue in this belief, "their efforts to impose their conflicting wills on the rest of the country will drag South Africa to its doom, running down the economy, fomenting disorder and unemployment and scorching the earth." The obstacles to a breakthrough by the Commonwealth group are "formidable," but "the security forces have had a field day. It is now time for the diplomatists to step forward."

Open Society Needed

In a column on the same page, Hans Middelman, a Cape Town businessman and a member of the University of Cape Town's Council, writes: "the drama unfolding on the South African political stage now threatens to turn into a terrifying tragedy." This tragedy can be averted only if the "vast majority" of South African are able to find a common denominator, which "lies in the understanding that a new basis is required for South Africa's post-apartheid political structures and institutions." "Thinking South Africans need to identify and agree on the nature of the laws and organizations that can give all South African equal opportunities in a just and open society." South Africa has lived in an "one-party state" for 4 decades and it would be "the height of irony" if another one party state emerged out of the present power struggle. What is needed is "an open society under a federal constitution," with "entrenched individual irghts and the protection of isntitutions to secure those rights." Rather than stress the differences among them, South Africans need to emphasize what they have in common.

Grass Roots Control

"The Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) yesterday claimed it had established grass-roots control of the townships," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 April reports on its front page. "The Soweto Civic Association (SCA) said Sowetans had had to review their commitment to non-violent struggle." The ACC charged that police had formed vigilante groups of up to 200 to eliminate activists. However, " 'residents have now successfully been mobilised so that they can defined themselves against the police.' "

De Kock Speech

In a report on the same page on Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's speech to the Federated Chamber of industries, Gerald Prosalendis notes that de Kock said " 'the problem at this stage appears to be basically one of lack of confidence.' " " 'the labour is there. The capital is there. The surplus production capacity is there. The Reserve Bank has considerable scope to provide the banks with cash reserves necessary to expand bank credit at reasonable rates of interest. And yet, in Keynesian terms, the inducement to invest and the propensity to consume are inadequate.' "

Recovery on Track

Old Mutual economist Rob Lee says that "the less-than- buoyant mood in the economy which Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock referred to yesterday is a traditional development at the early stages of SA economic upturns," John Tilston reports on page 3. "The dip in confidence is a result of businessmen and consumers re-assessing the state of the economy at a time when economic rhetoric is not yet matched by their own situation. They pause to wonder whether the upturn has actually arrived." In the past, Lee cautioned, authorities have overreacted by stimulating the economy wwhich leads to overheating later on. The two major constraints to an upturn were that the current account surpluses might not be enough to meet debt repayment, and inflation, running at 19 percent, which makes the economy vulnerable.

Durban New Deal

On the same page, a correspondent of the paper reportsthat five city councillors in Durban were spear-heading an effort to rid Durban of the Group Areas Act. In a letter to the town clerk they asked the management committee to ask the council to express the view that "it is right, just, and in the best interests of the city that all its citizens, workers and guests be free to reside, work, and move anywhere within its boundaries, without impediment or hindrance." The mayor Stan Lange commented that " 'I would not mind living next door to anyone. I have no doubt in my mind that all areas will be open, but the pace is important.' "

Disinvestment Moves

On page 3, *BUSINESS DAY* reports that Microsoft, a major U.S. computer software supplier, will halt direct sales to South Africa. It also reported from New York that IBM had once again said it was committed to staying in South Africa and stockholders rejected a church-sponsored resolution that the company pull out. Executives spent half an hour fielding questions on South African operations at the company's annual meeting.

Eglin Speech

Anthony Johnson reports on page 4 that Progressive Federal Party (PFP) leader Colin Eglin told a PFP meeting in Elgin, Cape, that "the future was poised on a knife-edge." "One of the chief dangers facing the country was the threat to the very survival of constitutional government." " 'Not only is the government's statutory authority being defied every day on a massive scale, but increasingly the majority of citizens ... are questioning the government's political legitimacy.' "

BUSINESS DAY Editorial

In its editorial on page 6, the paper says that like it or not, May Day "is likely to become an increasingly important date on the national calendar. The question is whether it is wiser for employers to fight than switch." The day has strong symbolism for the left and businessmen are irritated about having to pay for a holiday against their interest. However, opposition will only increase the continuing conflict and therefore it makes sense to yield on principle, although it might be wise to inist on exchanging this for another holiday. However, on other holidays on the "liberation calendar" — such as the 16 June Soweto anniversary — "it may well be necessary to calculate the risks on the other side and to put up a fight."

End to Price Fixing

In an article on the same page, David Furlonger says that "South African business will learn a new word this week — competition. Cartels and price-fixing agreements, nurtured for generations as an accepted part of the business scene, will be effectively outlawed from Friday." The new regulations outlaw manufacturers forcing merchants to set a minimum price, collusion among suppliers to set a specific price, collusion to set particular terms for supplying a commodity, collusion on market-sharing, and collusion among suppliers either not to submit a tender or to submit one according to an arrangement between them. While government has long been the whipping boy for private enterprise, Competition Board Chariman Stef Naude said that " 'Some pillars of private enterprise have blamed government activity in relation to market forces. They have never mentioned the fact that many of themselves were excluding competition on a massive scale. There is a very considerable element of hypocrisy. Government was at fault, but so was the private sector. Now we are trying to loosen the economy at both ends.' " He said that it was particularly important not to stifle competition, particularly from blacks. " 'We used to be able to live with our inefficiencies. We can no longer afford to do so. We can't increase efficiency without effective competition.' "

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges Extra Effort on Economic Problems

MB010945 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said the country's economic problems are far from being over and he called for hard work to revamp the economy. Dr Kaunda, in his address to the nation on the eve of Labor Day on radio and television, said higher productivity is needed to supplement measures taken to improve the economy. He pointed out that the foreign exchange auctioning would not on its own cure the country's economic ills as it's only one of the measures in a package for economic recovery. The president said although auctioning in foreign exchange has brought about hardship, it also has positive aspects which the country should take full advantage of.

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo To Address May Day Rally With ZANU-PF

MB300831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Harare, April 30, SAPA — The leader of ZAPU, Mr Joshua Nkomo, will again share a platform with members of Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU (PF) at a May Day rally in Bulawayo tomorrow. The news has caused surprise in Harare in view of recent setbacks in unity talks between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU.

Last month Mr Nkomo and members of the ZANU (PF) politburo made a joint appeal to rural people in Matabeleland not to support the "super-ZAPU" dissidents who Mr Mugabe claims are trained and armed by South Africa.

Relations between Mr Nkomo and the government soured soon afterwards when the ZAPU leader made an outspoken speech at the funeral of the former commander of his wartime Zipra army, General Lookout Masuku, who died shortly after his release from three years in detention.

However, Mr Nkomo's agreed to address a pro-ZANU (PF) trade union rally at Bulawayo's White City stadium with the deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzedna.

Giant portraits of Karl Marx, Mao Tse-tung and Mr Mugabe have been erected at the stadium in preparation for the event. Government sources in Harare have emphasised that the programme of joint rallies in Matabeleland, designed to win the "hearts and minds" of rural people who might sympathise with the dissidents, is divorced from the unity talks, which aim at agreement on a one party state. Issues obstructing agreement include ZAPU's insistence on the creation of a new party and refusal of submerge itself in ZANU (PF) as demanded by Mr Mugabe, the status of Mr Nkomo and his lieutenants in a unified party hierarchy, and the release of remaining ZAPU detainees.

198 Refugees To Return From Botswana 30 April

MB292046 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Another group of 198 Zimbabwean refugees will be voluntarily repatriated from Botswana tomorrow. According to the representative of the UNHCR in Gaborone, preparations for the exercise were finalized today. This will be the fourth voluntary repatriation of Zimbabwean refugees since November, bringing the total to 600. The Zimbabwean high commissioner to Botswana, Comrade Alois Chidoda, said Zimbabwean officials will meet the refugees at the border post later in the day, and help in the processing of immigration documents.

Minister on Possible Requests for Aid for Refugees

MB292051 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe might be forced to ask for assistance to cope with the large numbers of refugees because of the unsettled situation in South Africa and Namibia. The minister of labor manpower planning and social welfare, Comrade Federick Shava, said this when he disclosed that there are already about (?24,000) Mozambican, Namibian, and South African refugees in the country. Comrade Shava was opening the 16th session of the OAU's permanent coordinating committee on refugees in Harare. Twenty-two organisations, most of them non-governmental, as well as representatives of liberation movements in southern Africa, are attending the session.

RSA, Namibian Refugees Accepted

MB300848 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Zimbabwe will continue to give refuge to those made homeless or displaced by the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia. Officially opening the 16th session of the OAU's permanent coordinating committee on refugees, the minister of labor, manpower planning, and social welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, said more and more people are being displaced in the southern African region due to the escalation of the black people's struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

The minister said Zimbabwe is ready to discharge its political obligations by continuing to give refuge to these people. Comrade Shava added that Zimbabwe has so far embarked on a wide range of small-scale projects aimed at achieving some measure of self-reliance and giving skills and education to refugees. Zimbabwe is already looking after 24,000 displaced Mozambicans and 350 Namibians and South Africans.